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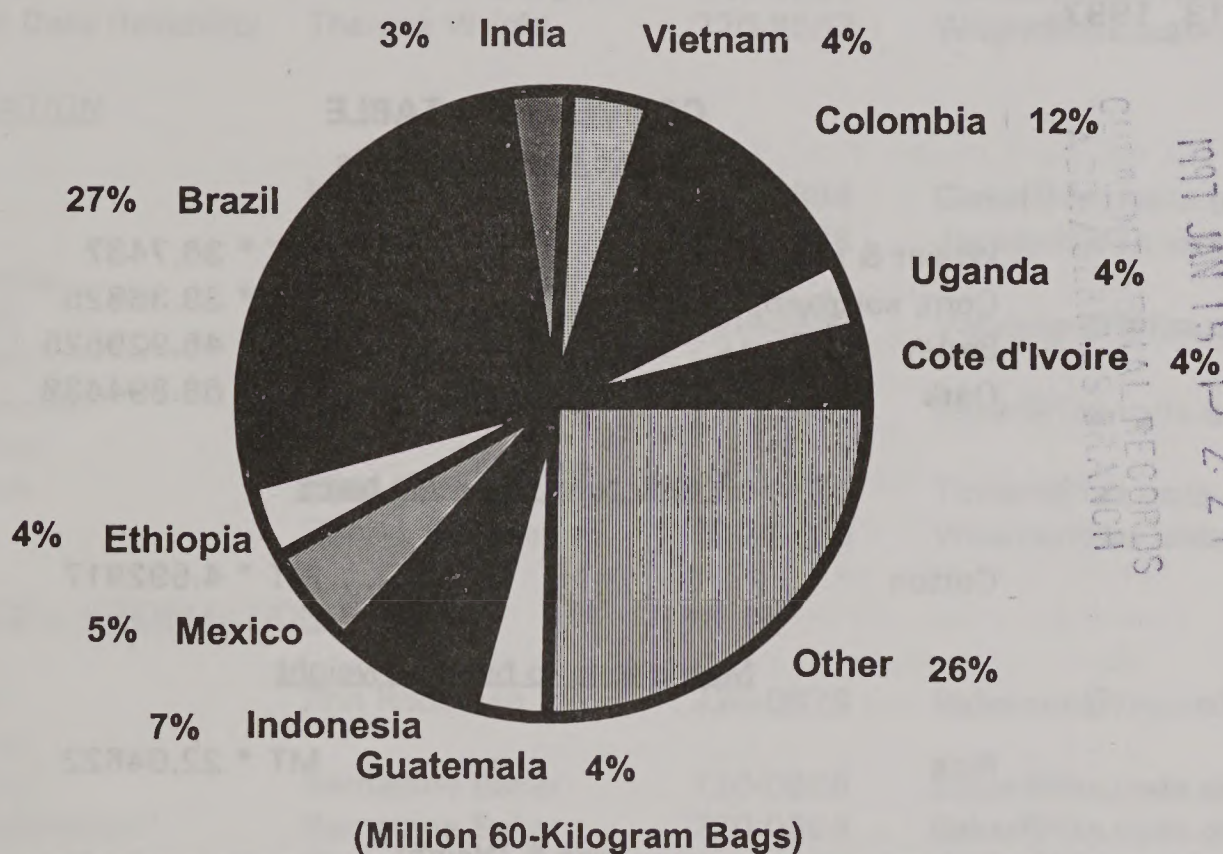
Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 12-96
December 1996

World Agricultural Production

World Coffee Production

1996/97 Forecast



Production Articles This Month ...

World Coffee

World Wheat

World Cotton

World Peanuts

World Tobacco

Citrus In Selected Countries

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-321, December 12, 1996).

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on January 13, 1997.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1996/97

December 1996

WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1996/97 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	579.6	+0.5	+0	+8	Production is estimated higher this month due to an increase in the total foreign category.
United States	62.1	NC	NC	+5	Production is unchanged.
Total Foreign	517.5	+0.5	+0	+8	Production is estimated higher as increases in Argentina, Canada, and Australia more than offset a decrease in Kazakstan.
Argentina	15.5	+1.0	+7	+68	Production is estimated at a record due to favorable weather. The harvest has begun.
Canada	30.5	+0.7	+2	+22	Production is estimated higher based on a Statistics Canada report indicating reduced area, but record yield. An unknown quantity of grain is still in the fields under snow.
Australia	21.5	+0.5	+2	+27	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in yield prospects. This is the second-largest production level since 1983/84.
European Union	99.0	+0.4	+0	+15	Production is estimated at a record level based on increases in yield for Denmark and Austria.
Kazakstan	8.0	-2.0	-20	+23	Production is estimated lower based on harvest reports of reduced area and yield.

COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1996/97 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	885.4	+1.8	+0	+11	Production is estimated at a record level this month due to an increase in the total foreign category.
United States	267.3	NC	NC	+28	Production is unchanged.
Total Foreign	618.1	+1.8	+0	+5	Production is forecast higher mainly due to increases in Brazil and Kazakstan.

COARSE GRAINS, continued

<u>Country</u>	----- 1996/97 -----		Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1995/96 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> MMT			
Brazil	34.8	+1.0	+3	+5	Production is estimated higher for corn as favorable weather improved yield potential.
Kazakhstan	3.1	+0.7	+27	+4	Production is estimated higher due to reports of increased barley area and yield.
Hungary	6.7	+0.3	+5	+6	Production is estimated higher as harvest results indicate improved corn yield.
Thailand	4.2	-0.2	-5	+8	Production is estimated lower due to reduced corn area and lower yield caused by excessive rainfall.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	----- 1996/97 -----		Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1995/96 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> MMT			
World	376.8	-1.9	-0	+2	Production is estimated lower this month due to a decline in the total foreign category. World production is still estimated to be a record.
United States	5.7	NC	NC	+0	Production is unchanged.
Total Foreign	371.1	-1.9	-1	+2	Production is forecast lower due to decreases in India, Brazil, Vietnam, and Taiwan which more than offset an increase in South Korea.
India	81.0	-1.0	-1	+2	Production is estimated lower due to dryness in Orissa and repeated cyclonic activity on the eastern coast.
Brazil	6.2	-0.8	-11	-9	Production is estimated lower due to reduced area. Farmers had difficulties in securing the credit necessary for planting.
Vietnam	17.5	-0.3	-2	-1	Production is estimated lower due to flood damage and growers shifting to higher quality but lower yielding rice varieties. Also, data is revised back to 1992/93 based on a report from the U.S. agricultural attache in Hanoi.
Taiwan	1.4	-0.1	-7	-8	Production is estimated lower due to reduced area and yield caused by drought in the spring-crop area.
South Korea	5.3	+0.2	+5	+13	Production is estimated higher due to record yield. Both growing season and harvest weather were excellent.

RICE (MILLED BASIS), continued

Country	-----	1996/97	-----	Change	Comments
	Current	Monthly	Monthly	From	
	Estimate	Change	Change	1995/96	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
Australia	1.0	+0.1	+9	+53	Production is forecast at a record level due to an expected increase in area and yield as farmers respond to favorable economic returns and plentiful supplies of irrigation water.

OILSEEDS

Country	-----	1996/97	-----	Change	Comments
	Current	Monthly	Monthly	From	
	Forecast	Change	Change	1995/96	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	255.3	-2.0	-1	-0	Production is forecast lower based primarily on reduced output in the total foreign category. There is a slight increase in the United States.
United States	75.2	+0.1	+0	+9	Production is estimated slightly higher due to an increase in cottonseed output.
Total Foreign	180.1	-2.1	-1	-4	Production is forecast lower primarily due to reduced estimates for China, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, and the FSU. Oilseeds in the European Union were revised upward slightly.
China	39.0	-1.0	-3	-10	Production is estimated lower based on reduced area for rapeseed, soybeans, and peanuts. Reduced government incentives for oilseeds and relatively low prices caused growers to shift to alternative crops, especially grains. Cottonseed output is adjusted upward due to an increase in the seed-to-lint ratio.
FSU-12	8.3	-0.8	-9	-27	Production is estimated lower based on reduced yields for sunflowerseed and cottonseed. Russian sunflowerseed yield is reduced because of dry conditions in key producing areas. Cottonseed output is estimated lower based on reduced yields primarily in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
India	25.0	-0.2	-1	+1	Production is estimated lower due to heavy October rains that reduced soybean yield potential. Cottonseed output is up slightly based on harvest reports from the northern zone which benefitted from an excellent monsoon and a reduced incidence of pests.

OILSEEDS, continued

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Forecast MMT</u>	<u>1996/97 Monthly Change MMT</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>Change From 1995/96 (%)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Indonesia	2.5	-0.2	-6	NC	Production is forecast lower based on official government estimates of lower soybean area and yield. Government incentives favored corn production over soybeans.
Pakistan	3.4	-0.1	-4	-15	Production is estimated lower based on a revised cottonseed production estimate.
European Union	12.7	+0.1	+1	-4	Production is estimated higher based on harvest reports. French rapeseed and sunflowerseed are revised higher based on increased yields. In Spain, the sunflowerseed yield is estimated higher.

PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Forecast MMT</u>	<u>1996/97 Monthly Change MMT</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>Change From 1995/96 (%)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
World	16.4	NC	NC	+5	No change this month. Production is forecast at a record, up 0.7 million tons from last year.

COTTON

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate MBALES</u>	<u>1996/97 Monthly Change MBALES</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>Change From 1995/96 (%)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
World Total	85.9	-1.1	-1	-6	Production is forecast lower based on reduced output in the total foreign category which more than offset an increase in the United States.
United States	18.7	+0.1	+1	+5	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in projected yield.
Total Foreign	67.2	-1.2	-2	-9	Production is forecast lower this month mainly due to declines in the FSU, Pakistan, Greece, and Brazil which more than offset gains in India, Syria, and the African Franc Zone countries.
FSU-12	6.6	-0.9	-12	-20	Production is forecast lower due to decreased output in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan as unfavorable weather throughout the growing season lowered yield.

COTTON, continued

<u>Country</u>	----- 1996/97 -----		<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>Change From 1995/96 (%)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate MBALES</u>	<u>Monthly Change MBALES</u>			
Pakistan	6.8	-0.3	-4	-17	Production is forecast lower due to heavy white fly, boll worm, and aphid damage which reduced yield throughout Punjab Province. This Province produces 80 to 85 percent of the crop.
Greece	1.5	-0.2	-12	-27	Production is estimated lower due to heavy rains in early December and less-than-favorable harvest weather throughout the northern cotton-growing area.
Brazil	1.4	-0.2	-13	-22	Production is forecast lower this month due to a decline in area caused by high production costs, difficulty securing new financing, high cost of credit, and lack of government support.
Australia	2.6	-0.1	-4	+ 35	Production is forecast lower resulting from less-than-average rainfall during the past two months.
India	12.3	+0.1	+ 1	-2	Production is forecast higher due to increased yield as the major cotton-producing states in the northern and central zones received excellent monsoon rains. In addition, there was a low incidence of insects and disease.
African Franc Zone	3.6	+0.1	+ 3	+ 16	Production is forecast higher due to increased area and yield resulting from favorable growing and harvesting conditions.
Syria	1.1	+0.1	+ 12	+ 15	Production is forecast higher due to increased area and improved yield resulting from favorable growing and harvesting conditions.

TABLE 1
U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	Planted Area			Harvested Area			Yield			Production		
	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	Prel.	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.
	1994/95		1996/97	1994/95		1996/97	1994/95		Nov.	Dec.		Dec.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--			--Million bushels--		
All Wheat	70.3	69.1	75.6	61.8	60.9	62.9	37.6	35.8	36.3	36.3	2,321	2,282
Winter	49.2	48.7	52.0	41.4	41.0	39.7	40.2	37.7	37.2	37.2	1,662	1,478
Other	21.1	20.4	23.6	20.4	19.9	23.2	32.3	32.1	34.7	34.7	659	804
Soybeans	61.7	62.6	64.3	60.9	61.6	63.4	41.4	35.3	37.9	37.9	2,517	2,403
Corn	79.2	71.2	79.6	72.9	65.0	73.3	138.6	113.5	126.5	126.5	10,103	9,265
Sorghum	9.8	9.5	13.3	8.9	8.3	12.0	72.8	55.6	68.4	68.4	649	820
Barley	7.2	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.8	56.2	57.3	58.5	58.5	375	397
Oats	6.6	6.3	4.7	4.0	3.0	2.7	57.1	54.7	57.8	57.8	229	155
							--Pounds per acre--			--Million CWT--		
Rice	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.9	5,964	5,621	5,981	5,981	197.8	174.0
All Cotton	13.7	16.9	14.2	13.3	16.0	12.8	708	537	698	704	19.7	18.6
										--Million 480-pound bales--		

December 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America		Europe		FSU-12	Asia				South America		Selected Other			All Others			
			United States	Canada	Mexico	Europe Union		Oth. Europe	W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina		Brazil	Australia	South Africa
---Million metric tons---																				
<u>Wheat</u> 1994/95 1995/96 prel. 1996/97 proj. Nov. Dec.	524.8	461.6	63.2	23.1	3.5	84.5	0.8	34.0	59.9	99.3	59.8	0.0	15.2	0.0	11.3	2.2	8.9	1.8	14.7	42.6
	536.9	477.5	59.4	25.0	3.5	86.2	1.3	35.0	58.9	102.2	65.5	0.0	17.0	0.0	9.2	1.5	17.0	2.0	15.5	37.8
	579.1	517.0	62.1	29.8	3.2	98.7	2.2	26.4	66.2	109.0	62.6	0.0	17.0	0.0	14.5	3.0	21.0	2.5	16.5	44.5
	579.6	517.5	62.1	30.5	3.2	99.0	2.2	26.4	64.2	109.0	62.6	0.0	16.9	0.0	15.5	3.0	21.5	2.5	16.5	44.5
<u>Coarse Grains</u> 1994/95 1995/96 prel. 1996/97 proj. Nov. Dec.	869.3	584.4	284.9	23.4	20.6	86.5	2.4	46.9	79.2	113.7	30.1	5.5	1.9	4.0	13.4	38.2	5.4	5.4	8.9	99.0
	795.7	586.3	209.4	24.1	21.0	88.3	2.9	52.0	57.5	124.4	29.7	6.2	1.8	3.9	13.7	33.2	9.4	11.0	11.0	96.1
	883.6	616.3	267.3	28.4	23.0	103.4	3.7	48.4	52.6	131.1	33.6	6.0	1.9	4.4	16.4	33.8	8.8	10.1	10.4	100.2
	885.4	618.1	267.3	28.4	23.0	103.5	3.7	48.7	53.2	131.1	33.6	6.0	1.9	4.2	16.4	34.8	8.8	10.1	10.4	100.3
<u>Rice (Milled)</u> 1994/95 1995/96 prel. 1996/97 proj. Nov. Dec.	365.3	358.7	6.5	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	123.2	81.2	32.3	3.4	14.1	0.6	7.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	92.9
	370.7	365.0	5.7	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	129.7	79.5	32.7	3.8	14.4	0.6	6.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	92.9
	378.7	373.0	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	132.0	82.0	33.5	3.8	14.2	0.6	7.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	95.8
	376.8	371.1	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	132.0	81.0	33.5	3.8	14.2	0.6	6.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	95.6
<u>Total Grains 1/</u> 1994/95 1995/96 prel. 1996/97 proj. Nov. Dec.	1759.3	1404.7	354.6	46.5	24.3	172.3	3.2	80.9	140.1	336.1	171.1	37.8	20.5	18.1	25.3	47.8	15.1	7.2	23.7	234.5
	1703.3	1428.7	274.5	49.2	24.6	177.0	4.2	87.1	117.4	356.3	174.6	38.9	22.6	18.3	23.5	41.6	27.0	12.9	26.7	226.8
	1841.3	1506.2	335.1	58.2	26.4	203.6	5.9	74.8	119.7	372.1	178.2	39.5	22.7	18.6	31.5	27.0	30.8	12.6	27.2	257.3
	1841.8	1506.7	335.1	58.9	26.4	204.1	5.9	75.1	118.4	372.1	177.2	39.5	22.6	18.4	32.5	24.2	31.4	12.6	27.2	260.2
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u> 1994/95 1995/96 prel. 1996/97 proj. Nov. Dec.	260.6	180.9	79.7	9.6	0.8	12.7	0.1	4.1	8.7	42.2	23.2	2.6	3.2	0.6	19.4	27.0	1.0	0.7	1.7	23.4
	255.7	186.6	69.1	8.8	0.6	13.2	0.1	5.3	11.3	43.2	24.8	2.5	4.0	0.6	19.3	24.2	1.4	1.1	2.1	24.3
	257.3	182.1	75.2	7.2	0.7	12.5	0.1	4.8	9.1	40.0	25.1	2.6	3.5	0.6	19.1	26.7	1.7	0.9	1.9	25.4
	255.3	180.0	75.2	7.3	0.7	12.7	0.1	4.8	8.3	39.0	25.0	2.5	3.4	0.6	19.1	26.7	1.7	0.9	1.9	25.5
<u>Cotton</u> 1994/95 1995/96 prel. 1996/97 proj. Nov. Dec.	85.5	65.9	19.7	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	19.9	10.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.5	0.1	2.9	9.0
	91.8	73.9	17.9	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	21.9	12.5	0.0	8.2	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.2	3.8	10.3
	87.0	68.4	18.6	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	7.5	17.5	12.2	0.0	7.1	0.0	2.0	1.6	2.7	0.2	3.5	10.9
	85.9	67.2	18.7	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	17.5	12.3	0.0	6.8	0.0	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.2	3.5	11.1

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed for individual countries. Copra and palm kernel are added to world totals.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

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TABLE 3
Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	215.19	219.74	230.71	230.00	2.44	2.44	2.51	2.52	524.75	536.88	579.06	579.59	0.53	0.09	42.71	7.96
United States	25.00	24.66	25.44	25.44	2.53	2.41	2.44	2.44	63.17	59.40	62.10	62.10	0.00	0.00	2.70	4.54
Total Foreign	190.19	195.07	205.27	204.56	2.43	2.45	2.52	2.53	461.58	477.48	516.96	517.49	0.53	0.10	40.01	8.38
Major Exporters	39.73	41.88	47.78	47.41	3.22	3.28	3.43	3.51	127.87	137.37	163.95	166.52	2.57	1.57	29.15	21.22
European Union	15.79	16.13	17.08	17.06	5.36	5.34	5.78	5.80	84.54	86.16	98.65	99.02	0.37	0.38	12.86	14.93
France	4.58	4.75	5.00	5.00	6.67	6.50	7.10	7.10	30.55	30.86	35.50	35.50	0.00	0.00	4.64	15.03
United Kingdom	1.81	1.86	1.95	1.95	7.35	7.71	8.10	8.10	13.31	14.30	15.80	15.80	0.00	0.00	1.50	10.49
Germany	2.44	2.58	2.60	2.60	6.77	6.89	7.27	7.27	16.48	17.76	18.90	18.90	0.00	0.00	1.14	6.40
Canada	10.84	11.25	13.00	12.65	2.13	2.22	2.29	2.41	23.12	25.04	29.80	30.50	0.70	2.35	5.46	21.82
Australia	8.00	9.72	11.10	11.10	1.11	1.75	1.89	1.94	8.90	16.98	21.00	21.50	0.50	2.38	4.53	26.66
Argentina	5.10	4.78	6.60	6.60	2.22	1.92	2.20	2.35	11.30	9.20	14.50	15.50	1.00	6.90	6.30	68.48
Major Importers	86.83	88.02	92.45	92.05	2.37	2.33	2.35	2.34	205.78	204.73	216.97	214.97	-2.00	-0.92	10.24	5.00
China	28.98	28.86	29.50	29.50	3.43	3.54	3.69	3.69	99.30	102.22	109.00	109.00	0.00	0.00	6.79	6.64
FSU-12	42.22	45.31	47.70	47.30	1.42	1.30	1.39	1.36	59.90	58.92	66.16	64.16	-2.00	-3.02	5.24	8.89
Russia	22.18	23.91	25.00	25.00	1.45	1.26	1.40	1.40	32.10	30.10	35.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	4.90	16.28
Ukraine	4.51	5.48	6.25	6.25	3.07	2.97	2.32	2.32	13.86	16.27	14.50	14.50	0.00	0.00	-1.77	-10.90
Kazakhstan	12.62	12.55	12.60	12.20	0.72	0.52	0.79	0.66	9.05	6.49	10.00	8.00	-2.00	-20.00	1.51	23.27
Baltic States	0.41	0.44	0.50	0.50	1.97	1.93	2.32	2.32	0.81	0.86	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.29	34.03
Eastern Europe	10.07	9.71	8.73	8.73	3.37	3.60	3.02	3.02	33.96	34.99	26.36	26.36	0.00	0.00	-8.63	-24.66
Poland	2.41	2.41	2.46	2.46	3.18	3.60	3.41	3.41	7.66	8.66	8.40	8.40	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-2.99
Romania	2.42	2.42	1.80	1.80	2.56	3.18	1.78	1.78	6.19	7.70	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	-4.50	-58.44
Egypt	0.73	0.97	1.00	1.00	5.62	5.28	5.40	5.40	4.10	5.10	5.40	5.40	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.88
Morocco	3.05	1.70	3.22	3.22	1.81	0.65	1.83	1.83	5.52	1.10	5.90	5.90	0.00	0.00	4.80	436.36
Brazil	1.37	1.03	1.80	1.80	1.60	1.49	1.67	1.67	2.19	1.54	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	1.46	94.81
Other Foreign	63.64	65.17	65.05	65.11	2.01	2.08	2.09	2.09	127.94	135.38	136.04	136.00	-0.04	-0.03	0.62	0.46
India	25.10	25.60	25.10	25.10	2.38	2.56	2.49	2.49	59.84	65.47	62.62	62.62	0.00	0.00	-2.85	-4.35
Turkey	8.60	8.55	8.45	8.45	1.71	1.81	1.95	1.95	14.70	15.50	16.50	16.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	6.45
Pakistan	8.03	8.17	8.32	8.38	1.89	2.08	2.04	2.02	15.21	17.00	17.00	16.91	-0.09	-0.55	-0.09	-0.56
Mexico	0.97	0.87	0.80	0.80	4.30	3.98	4.00	4.00	4.15	3.46	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-7.51
Saudi Arabia	0.60	0.47	0.27	0.27	4.47	4.30	4.53	4.53	2.68	2.00	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	-0.80	-40.00
South Africa	1.04	1.36	1.30	1.30	1.77	1.43	1.92	1.92	1.83	1.95	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.55	28.21
Others	19.31	20.15	20.82	20.82	1.53	1.49	1.59	1.59	29.52	30.00	33.02	33.07	0.05	0.15	3.07	10.24

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TABLE 4
Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	320.34	310.53	317.34	317.50	2.71	2.56	2.78	2.79	869.26	795.72	883.60	885.42	1.82	0.21	89.70	11.27
United States	37.59	33.55	38.48	38.48	7.58	6.24	6.95	6.95	284.89	209.44	267.31	267.31	0.00	0.00	57.88	27.63
Total Foreign	282.75	276.98	278.86	279.02	2.07	2.12	2.21	2.22	584.38	586.28	616.28	618.11	1.82	0.30	31.83	5.43
Major Exporters																
Canada	19.93	21.58	23.19	22.89	2.59	2.88	2.94	2.97	51.60	62.08	68.18	67.94	-0.25	-0.36	5.85	9.43
Argentina	6.96	6.97	8.28	8.03	3.36	3.46	3.43	3.53	23.39	24.12	28.41	28.36	-0.05	-0.17	4.23	17.56
Australia	3.51	3.83	4.32	4.32	3.82	3.58	3.80	3.80	13.40	13.71	16.42	16.42	0.00	0.00	2.71	19.73
South Africa	4.17	5.17	4.82	4.82	1.30	1.81	1.83	1.83	5.41	9.36	8.84	8.84	0.00	0.00	-0.53	-5.63
Thailand	3.94	4.32	4.37	4.37	1.37	2.54	2.32	2.32	5.40	10.99	10.13	10.13	0.00	0.00	-0.86	-7.81
	1.36	1.30	1.41	1.36	2.94	3.00	3.12	3.09	4.00	3.90	4.40	4.20	-0.20	-4.55	0.30	7.69
Major Importers																
FSU-12	95.63	89.24	85.56	86.01	2.48	2.49	2.71	2.71	237.28	222.59	231.71	232.76	1.05	0.45	10.17	4.57
Russia	48.93	43.80	38.67	39.07	1.62	1.31	1.36	1.36	79.23	57.54	52.59	53.24	0.65	1.24	-4.31	-7.48
Ukraine	30.15	27.21	24.95	24.95	1.50	1.13	1.29	1.29	45.10	30.70	32.10	32.10	0.00	0.00	1.40	4.56
Kazakhstan	7.00	6.90	5.83	5.83	2.65	2.26	1.70	1.70	18.53	15.61	9.93	9.93	0.00	0.00	-5.68	-36.37
Baltic States	7.67	5.81	4.15	4.55	0.89	0.51	0.59	0.68	6.86	2.99	2.45	3.10	0.65	26.53	0.12	3.85
European Union	1.51	1.29	1.21	1.21	1.73	1.64	2.17	2.17	2.60	2.11	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.52	24.54
Germany	18.70	18.46	19.64	19.69	4.62	4.78	5.26	5.26	86.46	88.26	103.42	103.52	0.10	0.10	15.25	17.28
France	3.80	3.95	4.14	4.14	5.22	5.60	5.52	5.52	19.85	22.10	22.85	22.85	0.00	0.00	0.75	3.39
Eastern Europe	3.47	3.42	3.69	3.69	6.40	6.41	6.90	6.90	22.17	21.92	25.43	25.43	0.00	0.00	3.51	16.01
Poland	16.74	16.31	16.20	16.20	2.80	3.19	2.99	3.00	46.85	52.04	48.38	48.68	0.30	0.62	-3.35	-6.44
Romania	6.08	6.17	6.17	6.17	2.32	2.79	2.60	2.60	14.12	17.24	16.05	16.05	0.00	0.00	-1.19	-6.92
Czech Rep.	4.12	3.96	4.05	4.05	2.58	3.05	2.71	2.71	10.64	12.08	10.98	10.98	0.00	0.00	-1.10	-9.12
Mexico	0.86	0.72	0.81	0.81	3.72	3.73	3.55	3.55	3.21	2.70	2.86	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.15	5.66
Other W. Europe	9.37	9.00	9.45	9.45	2.20	2.33	2.43	2.43	20.61	21.00	23.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	9.52
	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.38	3.89	4.26	4.46	4.46	1.54	1.63	1.69	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.06	3.43
Other Foreign																
China	167.19	166.16	170.11	170.12	1.77	1.82	1.86	1.87	295.51	301.62	316.40	317.42	1.02	0.32	15.80	5.24
India	25.89	27.25	27.90	27.90	4.39	4.57	4.70	4.70	113.68	124.42	131.05	131.05	0.00	0.00	6.64	5.33
Brazil	34.19	32.85	34.10	34.10	0.88	0.90	0.99	0.99	30.08	29.68	33.60	33.60	0.00	0.00	3.92	13.21
Turkey	14.74	14.33	14.61	14.61	2.59	2.32	2.32	2.38	38.22	33.24	33.83	34.83	1.00	2.96	1.59	4.80
Indonesia	4.41	4.47	4.78	4.78	2.01	2.09	2.18	2.18	8.88	9.36	10.43	10.43	0.00	0.00	1.07	11.43
Philippines	3.11	3.65	3.50	3.50	1.77	1.70	1.71	1.71	5.50	6.20	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-3.23
Others	2.97	2.76	2.70	2.70	1.53	1.56	1.59	1.59	4.53	4.30	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	81.88	80.85	82.52	82.53	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.18	94.62	94.42	97.19	97.21	0.02	0.02	2.78	2.95

TABLE 5
Corn Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1994/95			1995/96			1996/97 Proj.			From last month		
	Prel.	1995/96	Nov.	Prel.	1995/96	Nov.	Prel.	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	MMT	Percent
World	134.33	133.51	139.48	139.44	139.44	139.44	139.44	139.44	139.44	139.44	139.44	139.44
United States	29.50	26.30	29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65
Total Foreign	104.83	107.21	109.83	109.79	109.79	109.79	109.79	109.79	109.79	109.79	109.79	109.79
Major Exporters	6.65	7.04	7.85	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80
Argentina	2.50	2.60	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
South Africa	2.95	3.30	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
Thailand	1.20	1.14	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Major Importers	20.80	20.21	20.88	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90
Eastern Europe	7.07	6.95	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09
Romania	3.00	3.12	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
European Union	3.72	3.69	4.09	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.11
France	1.64	1.62	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Italy	0.91	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Mexico	8.02	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
FSU-12	1.88	2.47	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Russia	0.52	0.64	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Ukraine	0.65	1.16	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Other W. Europe	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Others	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Other Foreign	77.38	79.96	81.10	81.09	81.09	81.09	81.09	81.09	81.09	81.09	81.09	81.09
China	21.15	22.77	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50
Brazil	14.19	13.77	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
India	6.10	6.10	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
Canada	0.96	1.00	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
Indonesia	3.11	3.65	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Philippines	2.97	2.76	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Egypt	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
Zimbabwe	1.40	1.55	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Others	26.62	27.48	27.91	27.91	27.91	27.91	27.91	27.91	27.91	27.91	27.91	27.91

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TABLE 6
Barley Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	From last month	From last year	MMT	Percent
World	73.18	68.73	66.03	66.34	2.20	2.06	2.34	2.34	160.71	141.64	154.63	155.25	0.62	0.40	13.61	9.61
United States	2.70	2.54	2.75	2.75	3.03	3.08	3.15	3.15	8.16	7.83	8.64	8.64	0.00	0.00	0.81	10.36
Total Foreign	70.48	66.19	63.28	63.59	2.16	2.02	2.31	2.31	152.55	133.81	145.99	146.61	0.62	0.42	12.80	9.57
European Union	10.97	10.78	11.42	11.47	3.98	4.06	4.62	4.60	43.69	43.74	52.74	52.81	0.07	0.13	9.08	20.75
Denmark	0.71	0.72	0.79	0.79	4.89	5.40	5.32	5.30	3.45	3.86	4.20	4.19	-0.01	-0.24	0.33	8.44
France	1.41	1.39	1.50	1.50	5.44	5.56	6.33	6.33	7.65	7.74	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	1.76	22.75
Germany	2.07	2.11	2.25	2.25	5.27	5.64	5.33	5.33	10.90	11.89	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.92
Italy	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	3.74	3.65	3.85	3.85	1.47	1.43	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.07	5.19
Spain	3.60	3.30	3.50	3.50	2.11	1.58	3.00	3.00	7.60	5.20	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	5.30	101.92
United Kingdom	1.11	1.20	1.25	1.25	5.38	5.71	6.24	6.24	5.95	6.83	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.97	14.15
FSU-12	29.66	25.87	20.23	20.63	1.73	1.22	1.37	1.37	51.18	31.60	27.63	28.28	0.65	2.35	-3.33	-10.53
Russia	16.40	14.71	11.50	11.50	1.65	1.07	1.35	1.35	27.00	15.80	15.50	15.50	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-1.90
Ukraine	5.09	4.41	3.75	3.75	2.85	2.18	1.73	1.73	14.51	9.63	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	-3.13	-32.52
Kazakhstan	6.05	4.79	3.20	3.60	0.84	0.50	0.55	0.67	5.10	2.41	1.75	2.40	0.65	37.14	-0.01	-0.29
Baltic States	1.06	0.89	0.77	0.77	1.80	1.64	2.20	2.20	1.91	1.47	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.23	16.04
Eastern Europe	3.73	3.41	3.34	3.34	2.94	3.30	2.91	2.91	11.00	11.25	9.72	9.72	0.00	0.00	-1.53	-13.61
Poland	1.03	1.05	1.10	1.10	2.60	3.13	3.00	3.00	2.69	3.28	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.64
Czech Rep.	0.68	0.56	0.65	0.65	3.80	3.84	3.54	3.54	2.58	2.14	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.16	7.48
Romania	0.76	0.57	0.50	0.50	2.12	2.98	2.28	2.28	1.61	1.70	1.14	1.14	0.00	0.00	-0.56	-32.94
Canada	4.09	4.37	5.07	4.93	2.86	2.99	3.16	3.23	11.69	13.04	16.00	15.90	-0.10	-0.63	2.87	21.98
Other W. Europe	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	3.60	3.94	4.11	4.11	0.86	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.16
Norway	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	2.85	3.29	3.69	3.69	0.51	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.07	12.17
Turkey	3.50	3.55	3.75	3.75	1.86	1.94	2.00	2.00	6.50	6.90	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.60	8.70
Australia	2.47	3.20	3.30	3.30	1.18	1.72	1.82	1.82	2.91	5.50	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	9.13
China	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.17	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.80	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Morocco	2.58	1.30	2.43	2.43	1.44	0.46	1.56	1.56	3.72	0.60	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	3.20	533.33
India	0.79	0.85	0.85	0.85	1.67	1.86	1.88	1.88	1.31	1.58	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.27
Others	10.18	10.53	10.70	10.70	1.37	1.26	1.34	1.34	13.97	13.22	14.36	14.36	0.00	0.00	1.14	8.64

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TABLE 7
Oats Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	1994/95		Prel. 1995/96		Prel. 1995/96		1996/97 Proj.		1994/95		Prel. 1995/96		1996/97 Proj.		From last month	
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	Nov.	Dec.	From last month	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	19.79	18.47	18.32	18.23	1.68	1.57	1.73	1.73	33.17	28.96	31.65	31.54	-0.12	-0.36	2.58	8.91
United States	1.62	1.20	1.09	1.09	2.05	1.96	2.07	2.07	3.32	2.35	2.25	2.25	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-4.21
Total Foreign	18.17	17.27	17.24	17.15	1.64	1.54	1.71	1.71	29.84	26.60	29.40	29.28	-0.11	-0.39	2.68	10.07
FSU-12	9.97	9.34	8.89	8.89	1.39	1.14	1.27	1.27	13.85	10.69	11.33	11.33	0.00	0.00	0.64	6.02
Russia	8.33	7.93	7.60	7.60	1.28	1.08	1.25	1.25	10.70	8.60	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	0.90	10.47
Ukraine	0.60	0.56	0.53	0.53	2.30	1.99	1.51	1.51	1.39	1.12	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.32	-28.32
Belarus	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.30	2.29	2.12	2.33	2.33	0.83	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.15	1.35	1.74	1.97	1.97	0.22	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.07	32.30
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.66	2.66	2.96	2.87	1.85	1.94	2.17	2.19	4.91	5.15	6.42	6.29	-0.13	-1.95	1.15	22.25
Canada	1.49	1.20	1.77	1.68	2.44	2.38	2.54	2.60	3.64	2.86	4.50	4.38	-0.13	-2.78	1.52	53.08
Australia	0.90	1.18	0.94	0.94	1.03	1.64	1.70	1.70	0.92	1.94	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	-0.34	-17.40
Argentina	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	1.27	1.27	1.26	1.26	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-10.00
Other Foreign	5.71	5.48	5.58	5.58	2.10	2.13	2.26	2.26	12.02	11.64	12.60	12.61	0.01	0.08	0.97	8.33
China	0.50	0.54	0.55	0.55	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.18	0.60	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.56
European Union	2.06	1.83	1.92	1.92	3.09	3.19	3.47	3.47	6.36	5.84	6.65	6.66	0.01	0.15	0.82	14.05
France	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	4.20	4.16	4.14	4.14	0.68	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-3.23
Germany	0.39	0.31	0.30	0.30	4.24	4.60	5.33	5.33	1.66	1.42	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.18	12.60
Italy	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	2.47	2.26	2.31	2.31	0.36	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.64
Finland	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.35	3.45	3.33	3.57	3.57	1.15	1.10	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.15	13.95
Sweden	0.32	0.27	0.28	0.28	3.07	3.47	4.04	4.04	0.99	0.95	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.18	19.32
Eastern Europe	1.28	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.91	2.23	2.13	2.13	2.43	2.53	2.45	2.45	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-3.36
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	3.28	3.12	3.33	3.33	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	6.95
Poland	0.62	0.60	0.63	0.63	2.01	2.51	2.40	2.40	1.24	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
Yugoslavia	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.67	1.67	1.85	1.85	0.20	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.04	20.00
Norway	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	3.01	3.80	4.18	4.18	0.30	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.03	7.65
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.00	1.83	1.72	1.72	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-9.09
Others	1.29	1.40	1.38	1.38	0.68	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.88	0.91	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.07	7.72

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TABLE 8
Rye Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	10.79	10.13	11.12	11.10	2.03	2.17	1.98	1.97	21.88	21.94	21.98	21.86	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-0.36
United States	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.14	1.75	1.64	1.64	1.64	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-10.55
Total Foreign	10.62	9.97	10.98	10.96	2.03	2.17	1.98	1.97	21.60	21.68	21.75	21.63	-0.12	-0.57	-0.05	-0.24
FSU-12	5.88	5.03	6.22	6.22	1.59	1.48	1.39	1.39	9.38	7.46	8.66	8.66	0.00	0.00	1.20	16.11
Russia	3.89	3.23	4.40	4.40	1.54	1.27	1.25	1.25	6.00	4.10	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	1.40	34.15
Ukraine	0.48	0.61	0.62	0.62	1.98	2.00	1.45	1.45	0.94	1.21	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	-0.31	-25.50
Belarus	1.01	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.92	2.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	5.00
Baltic States	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.29	1.67	1.57	2.20	2.20	0.47	0.42	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.21	50.00
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.17	2.13	1.91	1.86	1.85	0.40	0.31	0.33	0.32	-0.00	-0.92	0.01	3.87
Other Foreign	4.27	4.52	4.30	4.28	2.66	2.99	2.82	2.81	11.35	13.49	12.14	12.02	-0.12	-0.99	-1.48	-10.95
Eastern Europe	2.71	2.78	2.64	2.64	2.21	2.50	2.29	2.29	6.00	6.93	6.04	6.04	0.00	0.00	-0.89	-12.89
Hungary	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	2.22	2.13	1.43	1.43	0.20	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-41.18
Poland	2.44	2.45	2.40	2.40	2.18	2.56	2.29	2.29	5.30	6.29	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	-0.79	-12.53
Czech Rep.	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	3.51	3.32	3.31	3.31	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-17.94
European Union	1.24	1.41	1.33	1.31	3.99	4.35	4.27	4.26	4.94	6.15	5.69	5.57	-0.12	-2.11	-0.58	-9.37
Denmark	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.08	4.22	5.00	4.74	4.74	0.38	0.50	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-26.00
France	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.96	4.13	3.80	3.80	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.04
Germany	0.72	0.86	0.80	0.80	4.77	5.25	5.19	5.19	3.45	4.52	4.15	4.15	0.00	0.00	-0.37	-8.21
Spain	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.42	1.09	1.56	1.56	0.22	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.08	43.68
Austria	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.05	4.14	4.08	3.73	3.20	0.32	0.31	0.28	0.16	-0.12	-42.86	-0.15	-49.04
Sweden	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	4.50	4.51	5.00	5.00	0.18	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-21.18
Turkey	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.47	1.42	1.39	1.39	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.96
Others	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.03	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.29

TABLE 9
Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	Dec.	From last month	MMT	Percent	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT			
World	41.14	40.32	41.86	41.88	1.41	1.35	1.57	1.57	58.15	54.52	65.89	65.91	0.02	0.03	11.39	20.89
United States	3.61	3.35	4.86	4.86	4.57	3.49	4.29	4.29	16.49	11.69	20.84	20.84	0.00	0.00	9.15	78.22
Total Foreign	37.53	36.97	37.01	37.02	1.11	1.16	1.22	1.22	41.66	42.83	45.05	45.07	0.02	0.04	2.24	5.23
India	12.80	12.30	12.60	12.60	0.72	0.79	0.87	0.87	9.20	9.70	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	13.40
China	1.37	1.22	1.20	1.20	4.60	3.91	4.75	4.75	6.30	4.76	5.70	5.70	0.00	0.00	0.94	19.87
Mexico	1.00	1.70	1.65	1.65	3.00	2.65	3.03	3.03	3.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	11.11
Nigeria	6.50	6.40	6.45	6.45	1.00	1.06	1.05	1.05	6.50	6.80	6.80	6.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sudan	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.74	0.70	0.75	0.75	3.70	2.80	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	7.14
Argentina	0.47	0.63	0.55	0.55	3.53	3.32	3.64	3.64	1.65	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-4.76
Australia	0.69	0.65	0.45	0.45	1.85	2.38	2.00	2.00	1.27	1.56	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	-0.66	-42.12
Ethiopia	1.13	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.32	1.28	1.28	1.35	1.55	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-3.23
Colombia	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3.09	3.10	3.19	3.19	0.56	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.03	5.89
Venezuela	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.33	1.31	1.31	1.31	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	4.63	5.24	5.00	5.00	0.76	0.78	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-3.23
Yemen	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.99	1.03	1.00	1.00	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.60
Tanzania	0.60	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.75	1.22	1.14	1.14	0.45	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-4.76
Niger	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.42	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.28
South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	1.68	2.56	2.50	2.50	0.24	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-15.73
Thailand	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	5.44	5.42	5.47	5.48	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	5.41	5.27	5.47	5.49	0.02	0.37	0.22	4.25

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TABLE 10
Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	148.09	148.55	148.70	148.49	3.65	3.70	3.78	3.76	365.26	370.66	378.65	376.77	-1.88	-0.50	6.11	1.65
United States	1.34	1.25	1.18	1.18	6.68	6.30	6.71	6.71	6.55	5.68	5.68	5.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Total Foreign	146.75	147.30	147.52	147.31	3.63	3.68	3.75	3.74	358.71	364.98	372.97	371.09	-1.88	-0.50	6.11	1.67
Major Exporters	23.59	24.23	23.75	24.05	2.85	2.95	3.04	2.98	43.11	45.80	46.24	45.94	-0.30	-0.65	0.14	0.31
Vietnam	6.77	7.19	6.85	7.15	3.64	3.71	3.94	3.71	16.26	17.60	17.80	17.50	-0.30	-1.69	-0.10	-0.57
Thailand	9.20	9.25	9.20	9.20	2.33	2.36	2.34	2.34	14.12	14.40	14.20	14.20	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-1.39
Burma	5.52	5.70	5.70	5.70	2.90	3.02	3.16	3.16	9.28	10.00	10.44	10.44	0.00	0.00	0.44	4.40
Pakistan	2.11	2.09	2.00	2.00	2.45	2.73	2.85	2.85	3.45	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Major Importers	15.98	15.93	16.24	16.23	4.07	4.09	4.13	4.15	43.38	43.37	44.78	45.02	0.24	0.54	1.65	3.80
Indonesia	11.44	11.40	11.60	11.60	4.35	4.41	4.44	4.44	32.33	32.70	33.50	33.50	0.00	0.00	0.80	2.45
South Korea	1.10	1.06	1.06	1.05	6.25	6.05	6.48	6.85	5.06	4.69	5.08	5.32	0.24	4.72	0.63	13.34
European Union	0.36	0.36	0.41	0.41	5.63	5.59	6.10	6.10	1.30	1.23	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.33	26.82
Iran	0.62	0.62	0.65	0.65	4.36	4.36	4.39	4.39	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	5.56
Nigeria	1.67	1.70	1.70	1.70	2.20	2.22	1.96	1.96	2.20	2.26	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-11.50
Other Foreign	107.19	107.14	107.54	107.04	3.96	4.03	4.10	4.09	272.22	275.82	281.96	280.14	-1.82	-0.65	4.32	1.57
China	30.17	30.70	30.70	30.70	5.83	6.03	6.14	6.14	123.15	129.65	132.00	132.00	0.00	0.00	2.35	1.81
India	42.50	42.30	42.50	42.50	2.86	2.82	2.89	2.86	81.16	79.46	82.00	81.00	-1.00	-1.22	1.54	1.94
Bangladesh	9.92	9.95	9.95	9.95	2.55	2.67	2.71	2.71	16.83	17.69	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	1.77
Japan	2.21	2.12	1.97	1.97	6.77	6.34	6.56	6.56	10.90	9.78	9.40	9.40	0.00	0.00	-0.38	-3.90
Brazil	4.24	3.88	4.20	3.70	2.57	2.59	2.45	2.46	7.40	6.83	7.00	6.20	-0.80	-11.43	-0.63	-9.28
Philippines	3.67	3.92	3.95	3.95	2.86	2.85	2.84	2.84	6.81	7.26	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.51
Egypt	0.58	0.42	0.42	0.42	7.94	8.06	9.60	9.60	2.83	2.10	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.40	19.05
Taiwan	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.35	5.63	5.71	5.67	5.41	1.51	1.52	1.51	1.40	-0.11	-7.28	-0.12	-7.71
FSU-12	0.54	0.51	0.54	0.54	2.87	2.82	2.84	2.84	1.00	0.93	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	7.20
Russia	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.20	2.83	2.70	2.69	2.69	0.35	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.05	16.67
Australia	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	8.88	6.38	8.57	8.82	0.81	0.68	0.95	1.04	0.09	9.47	0.36	52.94
Others	12.87	12.83	12.79	12.79	2.81	2.73	2.87	2.88	19.81	19.91	20.30	20.30	0.00	0.00	0.39	1.94

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TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/ Total Foreign 1/ Copra Palm Kernel	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	260.61 180.89 5.47 4.54	255.72 186.63 5.01 4.77	257.33 182.14 5.14 5.01	255.29 180.05 5.14 5.01	-2.04 -2.10 0.00 0.00	-0.79 -1.15 0.00 0.00	-0.43 -6.58 0.13 0.24	-0.17 -3.53 2.58 5.01
Major Oilseeds 2/ United States 2/	155.58 32.20	161.01 33.57	158.16 32.65	157.43 32.65	1.61 2.48	1.53 2.06	1.56 2.30	1.56 2.30	250.60 79.72	245.95 69.10	247.19 75.19	245.14 75.24	-2.04 0.05	-0.83 0.07	-0.80 6.14	-0.33 8.89
Foreign Oilseeds 2/ South America Brazil Argentina Paraguay China India European Union France Italy Germany Spain United Kingdom FSU-12 Russia Ukraine Uzbekistan Turkmenistan Canada Indonesia Pakistan Eastern Europe Poland Romania Hungary Turkey Philippines Mexico Others	123.38 24.68 13.00 9.36 1.42 25.12 28.01 6.43 1.83 0.43 1.26 1.35 0.50 8.96 3.84 1.85 1.53 0.54 6.66 2.11 3.12 2.52 0.37 0.65 0.45 1.21 0.06 0.50 14.02	127.44 24.93 12.18 10.32 1.44 25.08 29.84 5.98 1.92 0.47 1.04 1.09 0.45 10.09 4.86 2.04 1.50 0.45 6.14 2.03 3.51 3.10 0.61 0.79 0.53 1.44 0.06 0.45 14.79	125.51 25.51 13.18 9.80 1.44 24.00 29.90 5.77 1.88 0.56 0.89 1.15 0.38 9.86 4.75 1.94 1.50 0.45 4.64 2.14 3.67 3.02 0.28 0.99 0.58 1.34 0.06 0.51 15.10	124.78 25.34 13.05 9.80 1.44 23.43 30.20 5.76 1.88 0.56 0.89 1.15 0.38 9.87 4.75 1.94 1.50 0.45 4.38 2.04 3.67 3.02 0.28 0.99 0.58 1.34 0.06 0.51 15.16	1.39 2.04 2.08 2.08 1.72 1.68 0.83 1.97 2.25 2.75 2.51 0.83 2.61 0.97 0.81 0.88 1.57 1.19 1.44 1.22 1.01 1.61 2.04 1.33 1.60 1.39 1.63 0.84	1.39 1.91 1.99 1.87 1.76 1.72 0.83 2.20 2.53 2.60 3.13 0.63 2.99 1.12 0.95 1.42 1.47 1.22 1.43 1.21 1.14 1.70 2.25 1.32 1.48 0.86 1.44 0.91	1.37 1.97 2.03 1.95 1.86 1.67 0.84 2.17 2.65 2.68 2.36 1.14 2.89 0.92 0.73 1.05 1.47 0.97 1.56 1.22 0.96 1.59 1.64 1.37 1.83 1.45 0.88 1.39 0.93	1.36 1.98 2.04 1.95 1.86 1.67 0.83 2.20 2.73 2.68 2.36 1.20 2.89 0.84 0.63 1.05 1.40 0.58 1.66 1.20 0.92 1.59 1.64 1.37 1.83 1.45 0.88 1.39 0.93	170.88 50.32 27.02 19.43 2.44 42.25 23.18 12.70 4.11 1.18 3.15 1.11 1.30 8.68 3.10 1.62 2.40 0.64 9.60 2.57 3.15 4.06 0.76 0.86 0.72 1.68 0.06 0.81 11.84	176.85 47.58 24.21 19.28 2.54 43.19 24.78 13.19 4.86 1.22 3.27 0.68 1.33 11.28 4.62 2.90 2.20 0.55 8.80 2.46 4.00 5.27 1.36 1.04 0.79 2.15 0.06 0.65 13.47	172.00 50.33 26.74 19.11 2.68 40.04 25.10 12.53 4.98 1.50 2.10 1.31 1.10 9.12 3.48 2.03 2.20 0.44 7.25 2.61 3.52 4.80 0.45 1.36 1.06 1.95 0.06 0.71 14.00	169.90 50.21 26.66 19.11 2.68 39.02 24.95 12.67 5.13 1.50 2.10 1.38 1.10 8.27 2.98 2.03 2.10 0.26 7.27 2.46 3.39 4.80 0.45 1.36 1.06 1.95 0.06 0.71 14.16	-2.10 -0.12 -0.08 0.00 0.00 -1.02 -0.15 0.14 0.15 0.00 0.00 0.07 0.00 -0.85 -0.50 0.00 -0.10 -0.18 0.02 -0.15 -0.13 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.16	-1.22 -0.23 -0.32 0.00 0.00 -2.56 -0.60 1.13 3.01 0.00 0.00 5.34 0.00 -9.30 -14.37 0.00 -4.55 -40.23 0.29 -5.75 -3.69 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.82 0.00 1.12	-6.95 2.63 2.45 -0.17 0.14 -4.17 0.17 -0.52 0.27 0.28 -1.17 0.70 -3.93 5.56 23.13 -35.70 102.49 -17.29 -26.68 -35.43 -29.82 -0.10 -0.29 -1.53 0.00 -0.61 -0.48 -0.91 0.32 0.28 -0.20 0.00 0.06 0.68	-3.93 5.54 10.10 -0.89 5.31 -9.65 0.70 -3.93 5.56 23.13 -35.70 102.49 -17.29 -26.68 -35.43 -29.82 -0.10 -0.29 -1.53 0.00 -0.61 -0.48 -0.91 0.32 0.28 -0.20 0.00 0.06 0.68

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12
Soybean Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	62.21	61.35	63.58	63.26	2.21	2.03	2.10	2.10	137.78	124.39	133.73	132.58	-1.15	-0.86	8.19	6.59
United States	24.63	24.94	25.67	25.67	2.78	2.38	2.55	2.55	68.49	59.24	65.39	65.39	0.00	0.00	6.14	10.37
Total Foreign	37.58	36.41	37.91	37.59	1.84	1.79	1.80	1.79	69.29	65.14	68.34	67.19	-1.15	-1.68	2.05	3.14
Major Exporters																
Brazil	18.48	18.03	19.40	19.40	2.21	2.13	2.14	2.14	40.75	38.34	41.50	41.50	0.00	0.00	3.16	8.24
Argentina	11.68	10.95	12.20	12.20	2.22	2.14	2.13	2.13	25.90	23.40	26.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	11.11
Paraguay	5.70	5.98	6.00	6.00	2.22	2.11	2.17	2.17	12.65	12.64	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	2.85
	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.20	2.00	2.09	2.08	2.08	2.20	2.30	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	8.70
Other Foreign	19.10	18.38	18.51	18.19	1.49	1.46	1.45	1.41	28.54	26.80	26.84	25.69	-1.15	-4.28	-1.11	-4.15
China	9.22	8.13	8.00	7.50	1.73	1.66	1.66	1.67	16.00	13.50	13.30	12.50	-0.80	-6.02	-1.00	-7.41
India	4.03	4.82	4.70	5.00	0.80	0.93	0.89	0.80	3.24	4.48	4.20	4.00	-0.20	-4.76	-0.48	-10.63
Canada	0.82	0.82	0.88	0.86	2.75	2.78	2.47	2.52	2.25	2.29	2.17	2.17	0.00	0.00	-0.12	-5.36
Indonesia	1.48	1.39	1.50	1.40	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.11	1.68	1.56	1.70	1.55	-0.15	-8.82	-0.01	-0.64
Eastern Europe	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.21	1.56	1.70	1.64	1.64	0.26	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.05	16.17
European Union	0.35	0.29	0.33	0.33	2.93	3.23	3.31	3.31	1.03	0.94	1.09	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.15	16.08
FSU-12	0.66	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.74	0.66	0.73	0.73	0.49	0.36	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.05	13.93
Russia	0.58	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.73	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.42	0.29	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.06	20.69
Ukraine	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.70	1.30	0.80	0.80	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-33.33
Mexico	0.29	0.14	0.13	0.13	1.82	1.40	1.21	1.21	0.52	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-14.74
Thailand	0.34	0.28	0.32	0.32	1.32	1.30	1.25	1.25	0.45	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.70
North Korea	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.30	1.18	1.21	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.41	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-27.36
Japan	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.62	1.72	1.71	1.71	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84
Bolivia	0.39	0.45	0.55	0.55	2.06	2.02	2.15	2.15	0.81	0.90	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.28	30.56
South Korea	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.52	1.60	1.60	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.07	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.78	0.79	0.81	0.81	1.34	1.44	1.50	1.50	1.04	1.13	1.21	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.08	7.14

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
		Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons						
World	32.05	35.33	33.18	33.28	1.03	1.00	1.01	1.00	32.88	35.28	33.44	33.29	-0.15	-0.44	-1.98	-5.62
United States	5.39	6.48	5.17	5.17	1.28	0.96	1.25	1.26	6.90	6.21	6.47	6.52	0.05	0.80	0.31	4.93
Total Foreign	26.66	28.85	28.01	28.10	0.97	1.01	0.96	0.95	25.98	29.06	26.97	26.77	-0.20	-0.74	-2.29	-7.88
China	5.53	5.42	4.60	4.80	1.39	1.56	1.43	1.43	7.70	8.44	6.58	6.86	0.28	4.19	-1.58	-18.72
FSU-12	2.71	2.57	2.54	2.55	1.33	1.28	1.24	1.11	3.60	3.30	3.16	2.81	-0.35	-11.01	-0.49	-14.86
Uzbekistan	1.53	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.57	1.47	1.47	1.40	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.10	-0.10	-4.55	-0.10	-4.55
Turkmenistan	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.19	1.22	0.97	0.58	0.64	0.55	0.44	0.26	-0.18	-40.23	-0.29	-52.73
India	7.86	8.65	8.50	8.50	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.62	4.60	5.30	5.20	5.25	0.05	0.96	-0.05	-0.94
Pakistan	2.65	3.05	3.20	3.20	1.03	1.17	0.97	0.93	2.72	3.57	3.09	2.96	-0.13	-4.21	-0.61	-17.09
Brazil	1.22	1.13	0.88	0.75	0.79	0.58	0.66	0.67	0.96	0.66	0.59	0.50	-0.09	-14.53	-0.15	-23.66
Turkey	0.58	0.74	0.71	0.71	1.60	1.71	1.61	1.61	0.93	1.26	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-8.94
African Franc Zone	1.45	1.61	1.69	1.72	0.69	0.74	0.77	0.79	1.00	1.19	1.30	1.37	0.06	4.84	0.18	15.00
Australia	0.22	0.30	0.38	0.39	2.14	1.96	2.16	2.08	0.47	0.60	0.82	0.81	-0.01	-1.46	0.22	36.13
Egypt	0.31	0.31	0.39	0.39	1.38	1.27	1.47	1.56	0.42	0.39	0.57	0.60	0.03	5.79	0.21	54.62
Argentina	0.70	0.94	0.90	0.90	0.86	0.74	0.84	0.84	0.60	0.69	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.06	8.36
Paraguay	0.28	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.71	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.20	0.20	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-32.50
Greece	0.38	0.44	0.43	0.42	1.51	1.52	1.40	1.26	0.58	0.67	0.60	0.53	-0.07	-11.67	-0.14	-20.90
Syria	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.22	2.08	2.19	2.05	2.27	0.38	0.43	0.44	0.49	0.05	12.05	0.07	15.19
Mexico	0.15	0.24	0.30	0.30	1.43	1.53	1.56	1.56	0.21	0.37	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.10	26.49
Colombia	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.09	1.23	1.25	1.08	1.16	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.10	-0.03	-23.85	-0.04	-29.29
Sudan	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.24	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.20	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.02	9.24
Others	10.04	11.27	11.21	11.23	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62	5.91	6.91	6.91	6.96	0.05	0.74	0.06	0.81

TABLE 14
Peanut Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.62	19.49	19.86	19.83	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.32	26.28	25.93	26.41	26.11	-0.30	-1.14	0.19	0.73
United States	0.66	0.61	0.57	0.57	2.94	2.56	2.78	2.78	1.93	1.57	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.21
Total Foreign	18.96	18.88	19.29	19.26	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.27	24.35	24.36	24.83	24.53	-0.30	-1.21	0.17	0.70
China	3.78	3.81	3.80	3.77	2.56	2.68	2.58	2.52	9.68	10.20	9.80	9.50	-0.30	-3.06	-0.70	-6.86
India	7.92	7.80	8.20	8.20	1.04	0.95	1.00	1.00	8.26	7.40	8.20	8.20	0.00	0.00	0.80	10.81
Indonesia	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62	1.44	1.44	1.45	1.45	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.12
Senegal	0.93	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.77	0.91	0.94	0.94	0.72	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.94
Burma	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.90	1.08	1.08	1.08	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Argentina	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.80	0.28	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.86
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.36	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Africa	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.98	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.31	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.27	1.26	1.06	1.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.11	1.22	1.21	1.21	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-9.76
Others	1.98	1.97	1.98	1.98	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.83	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.18

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TABLE 15
Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	From last month	MMT	Percent	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	18.98	20.70	19.81	19.79	1.23	1.25	1.20	1.19	23.37	25.78	23.83	23.46	-0.37	-1.55	-2.33	-9.02
United States	1.39	1.36	1.09	1.09	1.58	1.33	1.41	1.41	2.19	1.82	1.53	1.53	0.00	0.00	-0.29	-16.00
Total Foreign	17.59	19.33	18.72	18.71	1.20	1.24	1.19	1.17	21.18	23.96	22.30	21.93	-0.37	-1.65	-2.03	-8.49
FSU-12	5.30	6.56	6.37	6.37	0.82	1.13	0.83	0.76	4.37	7.38	5.31	4.81	-0.50	-9.41	-2.57	-34.80
Russia	3.11	4.10	4.00	4.00	0.82	1.02	0.75	0.63	2.55	4.20	3.00	2.50	-0.50	-16.67	-1.70	-40.48
Ukraine	1.78	2.00	1.90	1.90	0.88	1.43	1.05	1.05	1.57	2.85	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.85	-29.82
Argentina	2.80	3.20	2.70	2.70	2.11	1.75	1.85	1.85	5.90	5.60	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-10.71
European Union	2.85	2.38	2.33	2.34	1.41	1.36	1.64	1.70	4.03	3.23	3.82	3.97	0.15	3.93	0.74	22.73
France	1.03	0.98	0.91	0.92	2.00	1.95	2.11	2.19	2.05	1.90	1.92	2.00	0.08	4.17	0.10	5.26
Spain	1.24	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.79	0.59	1.10	1.17	0.98	0.58	1.10	1.17	0.07	6.36	0.60	103.48
Italy	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.26	2.30	2.00	2.19	2.19	0.50	0.50	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.07	14.92
Eastern Europe	1.69	1.93	2.10	2.10	1.44	1.41	1.50	1.50	2.43	2.72	3.16	3.16	0.00	0.00	0.44	16.01
Hungary	0.41	0.49	0.48	0.48	1.61	1.49	1.89	1.89	0.67	0.73	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.17	23.29
Romania	0.58	0.72	0.91	0.91	1.32	1.30	1.37	1.37	0.77	0.93	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.32	33.98
Yugoslavia	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.20	1.93	1.74	1.95	1.95	0.31	0.30	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.09	31.76
Bulgaria	0.49	0.49	0.45	0.45	1.23	1.33	1.09	1.09	0.60	0.65	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-24.62
Czech Rep.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.38	1.79	1.90	1.90	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	17.65
China	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.70	1.37	1.27	1.36	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.09	7.09
India	1.97	2.17	2.20	2.20	0.61	0.65	0.68	0.68	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.10	7.14
Turkey	0.55	0.63	0.55	0.55	1.09	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.60	0.75	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-12.00
South Africa	0.54	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.83	1.18	1.05	1.05	0.45	0.72	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-27.08
Australia	0.14	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.95	1.19	0.94	0.94	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.06	72.41
Burma	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.60	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.76	0.83	0.86	0.84	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.58	0.69	0.70	0.68	-0.02	-2.71	-0.01	-0.73

TABLE 16
Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Dec.	From last month	From last year		
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	22.74	24.14	21.73	21.26	1.33	1.43	1.37	1.40	30.29	34.58	29.78	29.70	-0.08	-0.26	-4.88	-14.11
United States	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	1.49	1.44	1.43	1.44	0.21	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.47	-0.03	-13.60
Total Foreign	22.60	23.96	21.58	21.11	1.33	1.43	1.37	1.40	30.08	34.33	29.56	29.48	-0.08	-0.27	-4.84	-14.11
India	6.23	6.40	6.30	6.30	0.94	0.97	0.95	0.95	5.88	6.20	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-3.23
China	5.78	6.91	6.80	6.56	1.30	1.42	1.32	1.34	7.49	9.78	9.00	8.80	-0.20	-2.22	-0.98	-9.99
Canada	5.76	5.27	3.70	3.48	1.26	1.22	1.35	1.45	7.23	6.44	5.00	5.04	0.04	0.80	-1.40	-21.69
European Union	2.80	2.84	2.59	2.59	2.50	2.92	2.66	2.69	6.99	8.30	6.88	6.95	0.06	0.89	-1.35	-16.30
France	0.71	0.85	0.87	0.87	2.55	3.20	3.22	3.32	1.80	2.70	2.80	2.87	0.07	2.50	0.17	6.30
Germany	1.07	0.99	0.85	0.85	2.66	3.17	2.35	2.35	2.84	3.13	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-1.13	-36.04
United Kingdom	0.50	0.45	0.38	0.38	2.61	2.99	2.89	2.89	1.30	1.33	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-17.29
Denmark	0.17	0.15	0.11	0.11	2.18	2.13	2.41	2.32	0.37	0.32	0.26	0.25	-0.01	-3.46	-0.07	-22.53
Sweden	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.06	1.66	2.05	1.90	1.90	0.21	0.22	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-44.19
Eastern Europe	0.65	0.97	0.68	0.68	2.10	2.30	1.88	1.88	1.36	2.24	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	-0.96	-42.90
Poland	0.37	0.61	0.28	0.28	2.04	2.25	1.64	1.64	0.76	1.36	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.91	-66.94
Czech Rep.	0.19	0.25	0.23	0.23	2.37	2.63	2.36	2.36	0.45	0.66	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-19.94
Australia	0.34	0.41	0.37	0.37	0.90	1.38	1.57	1.62	0.31	0.56	0.58	0.60	0.02	3.45	0.04	6.95
FSU-12	0.29	0.42	0.39	0.39	0.80	0.56	0.60	0.60	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
Russia	0.15	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.83	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
Pakistan	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42
Others	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.00

December 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	1994/95	Prel. 1995/96	1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	5.47	5.01	5.14	5.14	0.00	0.00	0.13	2.58
Philippines	2.69	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.76
Indonesia	1.24	1.31	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.38
India	0.60	0.61	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.92
Mexico	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-13.04
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.54	4.77	5.01	5.01	0.00	0.00	0.24	5.01
Malaysia	2.37	2.50	2.65	2.65	0.00	0.00	0.15	6.00
Indonesia	1.10	1.18	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.08	6.38
Nigeria	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.85
Cote d'Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17
Colombia	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.63
Thailand	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.47
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11
Others	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
PALM OIL								
World	14.75	15.63	16.37	16.37	0.00	0.00	0.74	4.70
Malaysia	7.77	8.26	8.60	8.60	0.00	0.00	0.34	4.12
Indonesia	4.20	4.45	4.75	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.30	6.74
Nigeria	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.69
Cote d'Ivoire	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.33
Colombia	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.03
Thailand	0.30	0.37	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.81
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.68
Ecuador	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03	13.64
Others	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.49

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
	1994/95		1995/96		1994/95		1995/96		1994/95		1995/96		1994/95		1995/96	
	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Nov.	Dec.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Nov.	Dec.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Nov.	Dec.	From last month	From last year	From last year	From last year
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	32.15	35.43	33.23	33.32	579	564	570	561	85.52	91.82	87.02	85.93	-1.08	-1.25	-5.89	-6.41
United States	5.39	6.48	5.17	5.17	794	602	783	789	19.66	17.90	18.59	18.74	0.14	0.77	0.84	4.68
Total Foreign	26.76	28.95	28.06	28.15	536	556	531	520	65.86	73.92	68.42	67.20	-1.23	-1.79	-6.73	-9.10
Major Exporters	15.86	16.61	15.74	15.85	664	694	662	640	48.38	52.95	47.84	46.56	-1.28	-2.68	-6.39	-12.06
China	5.53	5.42	4.60	4.80	784	879	828	794	19.90	21.90	17.50	17.50	0.00	0.00	-4.40	-20.09
Pakistan	2.65	3.05	3.20	3.20	514	586	483	463	6.25	8.20	7.10	6.80	-0.30	-4.23	-1.40	-17.07
Sudan	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.24	501	485	499	499	0.40	0.49	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.06	12.24
Turkey	0.58	0.74	0.71	0.71	1,080	1,130	1,067	1,067	2.89	3.85	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	-0.35	-8.97
FSU-12	2.71	2.57	2.55	2.55	706	699	637	562	8.78	8.26	7.45	6.57	-0.88	-11.81	-1.69	-20.46
Uzbekistan	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.50	818	833	740	697	5.78	5.74	5.10	4.80	-0.30	-5.88	-0.94	-16.38
Turkmenistan	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.45	648	556	484	290	1.61	1.15	1.00	0.60	-0.40	-40.00	-0.55	-47.83
Other	0.63	0.62	0.60	0.60	482	479	494	428	1.39	1.37	1.35	1.17	-0.18	-13.33	-0.20	-14.60
Egypt	0.31	0.31	0.39	0.39	835	774	900	945	1.17	1.09	1.60	1.68	0.08	5.00	0.59	54.41
African Franc Zone	1.45	1.61	1.69	1.72	399	424	452	460	2.66	3.14	3.52	3.64	0.12	3.41	0.50	15.78
Southern Hemisphere	2.46	2.68	2.36	2.24	561	488	611	614	6.34	6.02	6.62	6.32	-0.30	-4.53	0.30	4.98
Argentina	0.70	0.94	0.90	0.90	500	417	472	472	1.61	1.80	1.95	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.15	8.33
Australia	0.22	0.30	0.38	0.39	1,509	1,382	1,547	1,452	1.54	1.93	2.70	2.60	-0.10	-3.70	0.67	34.78
Brazil	1.22	1.13	0.88	0.75	451	345	396	406	2.53	1.79	1.60	1.40	-0.20	-12.50	-0.39	-21.83
Paraguay	0.32	0.31	0.20	0.20	453	351	403	403	0.67	0.50	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-26.00
Major Importers	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.57	931	939	824	762	2.04	2.32	2.20	2.00	-0.20	-9.11	-0.33	-14.00
Other Foreign	10.42	11.81	11.74	11.73	323	344	341	346	15.44	18.65	18.39	18.64	0.25	1.37	-0.01	-0.08
India	7.86	8.65	8.50	8.50	300	314	313	315	10.81	12.49	12.20	12.30	0.10	0.82	-0.19	-1.54
Others	2.56	3.16	3.24	3.23	393	425	416	427	4.62	6.16	6.19	6.34	0.15	2.46	0.18	2.91

December 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 15-year record of the difference between the December projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the December projection and the final estimate have averaged 4.3 million tons (0.8 percent) and ranged from -10.2 to 6.1 million tons. The December projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 7 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1995/96 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.8	4.3	-10.2	6.1	8	7
U.S.	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.5	8	6
Foreign	1.0	4.2	-10.3	6.3	8	7
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	1.0	7.6	-19.8	6.9	9	6
U.S.	1.3	2.7	-7.5	5.8	10	5
Foreign	1.2	7.2	-15.4	7.6	7	8
RICE (Milled)						
World	1.9	6.2	-16.2	1.1	12	3
U.S.	2.9	0.1	-0.3	0.2	8	5
Foreign	2.0	6.2	-16.2	1.2	12	3
SOYBEANS						
World	2.3	2.3	-4.9	3.8	8	7
U.S.	2.1	1.1	-2.7	2.1	6	9
Foreign	3.8	1.8	-3.9	2.7	7	8
			---Million 480-lb. bales---			
COTTON						
World	2.5	2.1	-6.3	4.4	5	9
U.S.	1.5	0.2	-0.5	0.4	6	8
Foreign	3.0	2.1	-6.7	4.3	5	9
UNITED STATES			-----Million bushels-----			
CORN	1.3	90	-250	159	9	5
SORGHUM	2.7	19	-53	52	9	6
BARLEY	1.5	7	-12	24	7	6
OATS	1.0	4	-18	16	6	5

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1994/95 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 15 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

December 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

December 12, 1996



1 - UNITED STATES

Inundating precipitation has soaked the Far West as a series of Pacific storms move across the western States. Recent warm weather in the southern Great Plains has allowed late cotton harvesting and late autumn growth of winter grains. Near to above normal November precipitation throughout both hard red and soft red winter wheat areas boosted moisture for crop establishment, but slowed summer crop harvesting. Wintery weather prevailed in early December throughout the East.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Above normal November rainfall favored germinating to vegetative summer crops and filling winter wheat across central Argentina. In southern Brazil, early December rainfall aided germinating soybeans and ended a drying trend that began in mid-November.

3 - EUROPE

Above-normal precipitation in November in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany provided ample moisture for winter grains but hampered late-season harvesting. Warm, dry weather through mid-November in southeastern Europe helped fieldwork. Periodic showers favored newly planted winter grains in Spain while farther east, rain in northern Italy caused planting delays.

4 - FSU-WESTERN

Unusually mild weather favored winter grains but caused crops to enter dormancy some 4 to 5 weeks later than usual. The combination of mild weather and lack of snow cover has left crops highly vulnerable to potential winterkill.

5 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

In Morocco, generous rains favored winter grain emergence. In Algeria and Tunisia, prolonged dryness hampered germination and caused planting delays.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA

Frequent, widespread showers across the corn belt greatly improve prospects for corn germination and establishment, especially in western growing areas. Showers occurred less frequently in coastal sugarcane areas. In Western Cape, unusually heavy rain in mid-November threatened the quality of mature winter wheat.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Persistent, heavy rain causes flooding and possible crop damage over a relatively small but agriculturally significant section of India's southeastern coast. The transition from kharif to rabi rice typically occurs this time of year, and has likely been disrupted by recent events, including the powerful tropical cyclone that struck in early November. Elsewhere, seasonable dryness favors cotton, coarse grains and oilseed maturation as well as winter grain and oilseed planting.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Above normal November rainfall increased moisture supplies for winter grains and oilseeds across most of the North China Plain and northern Yangtze Valley.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

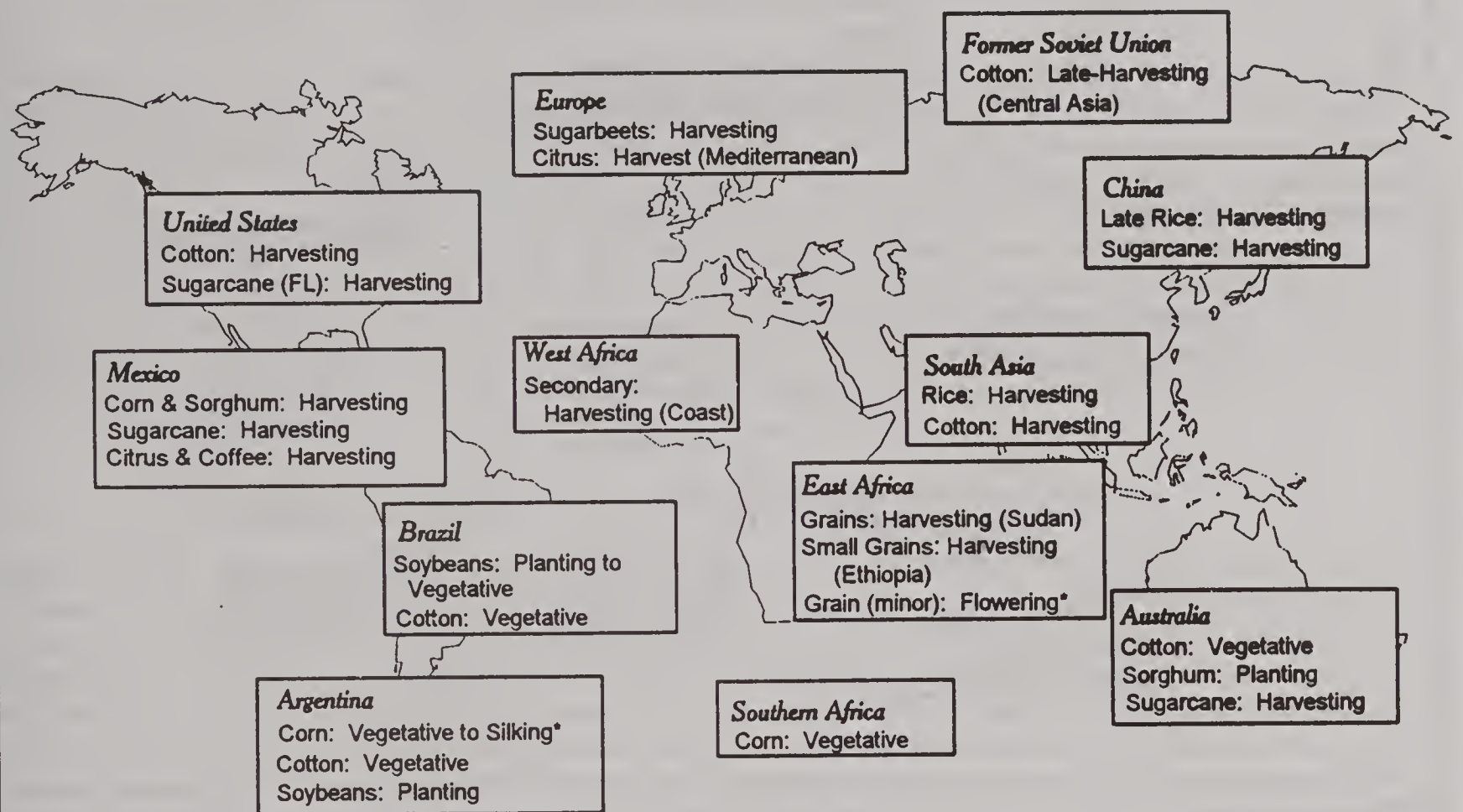
In Java, ample November rainfall maintained favorable irrigation supplies for main-season rice. Early November rainfall slowed rice harvesting in Thailand, but seasonably dry weather later in the month aided fieldwork. Above normal November rainfall slowed rice harvesting across Vietnam and the Philippines.

10 - AUSTRALIA

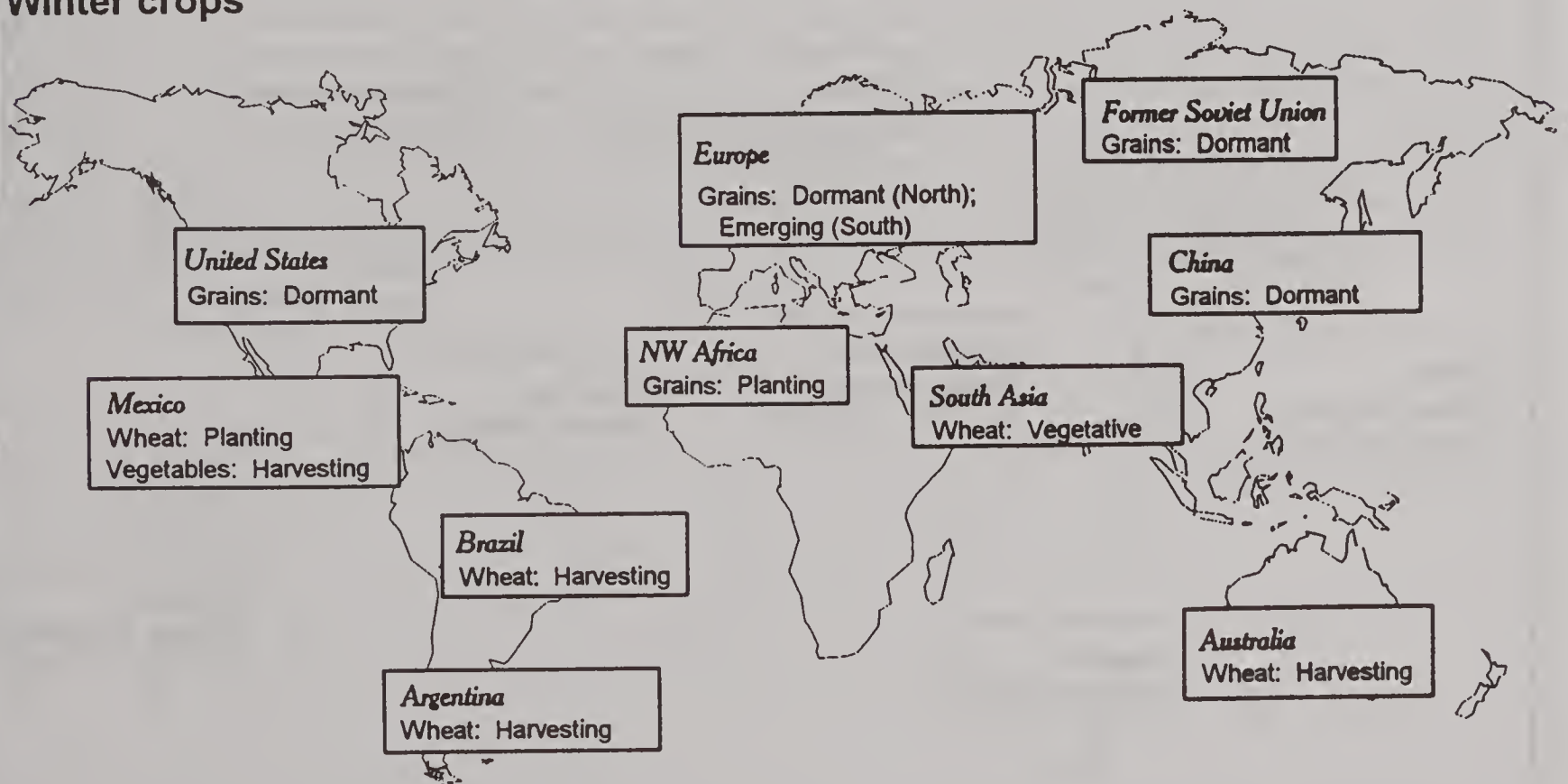
Periods of locally heavy rain in the east benefited newly planted sorghum, cotton, and sugarcane while causing some fieldwork disruptions. Unharvested winter grains may have been locally affected but fieldwork, in general, was likely complete in the wettest areas. Winter grains advanced towards maturity in the west and southeast with no major rain events.

December normal crop calendar

Summer crops



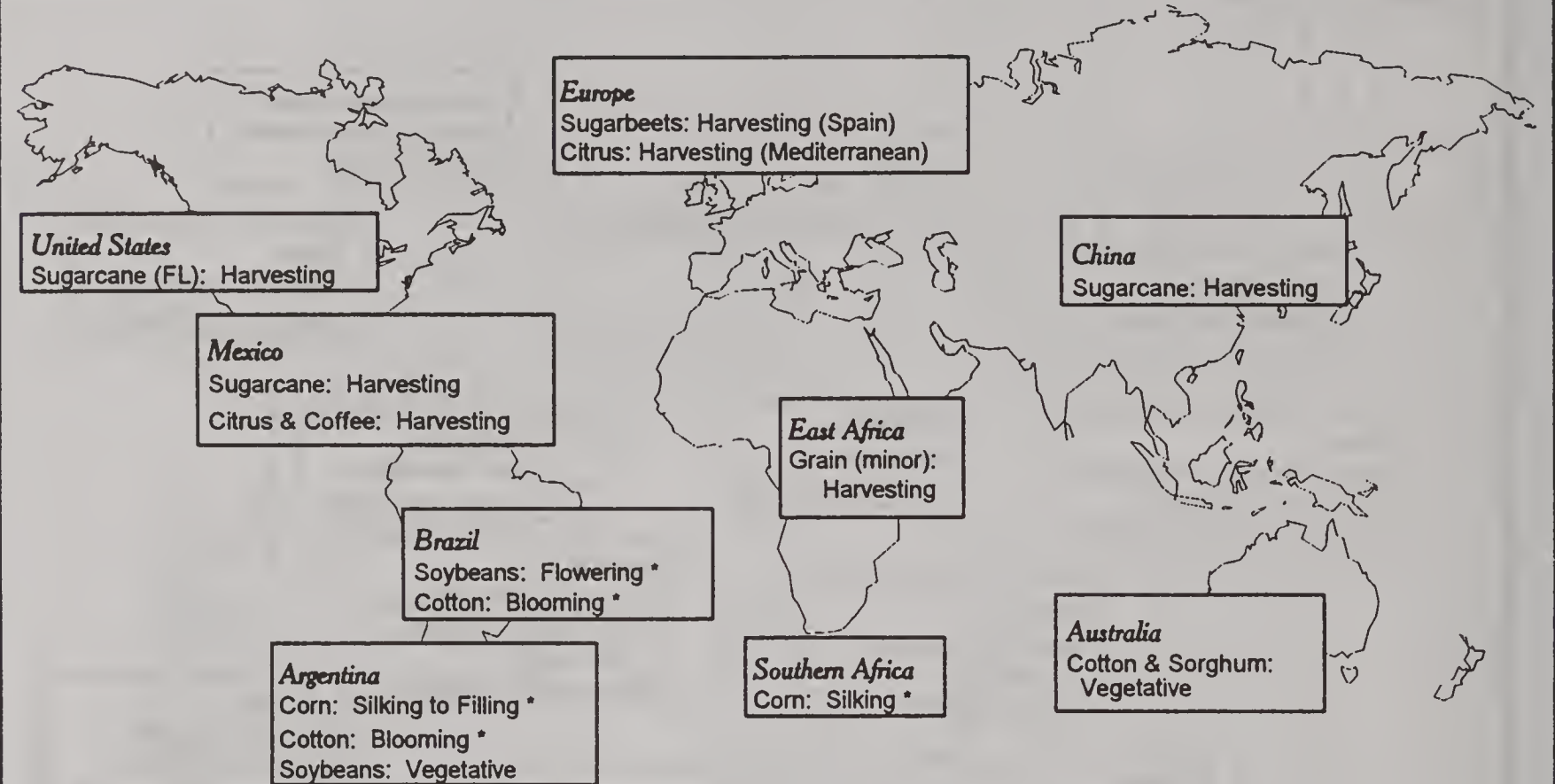
Winter crops



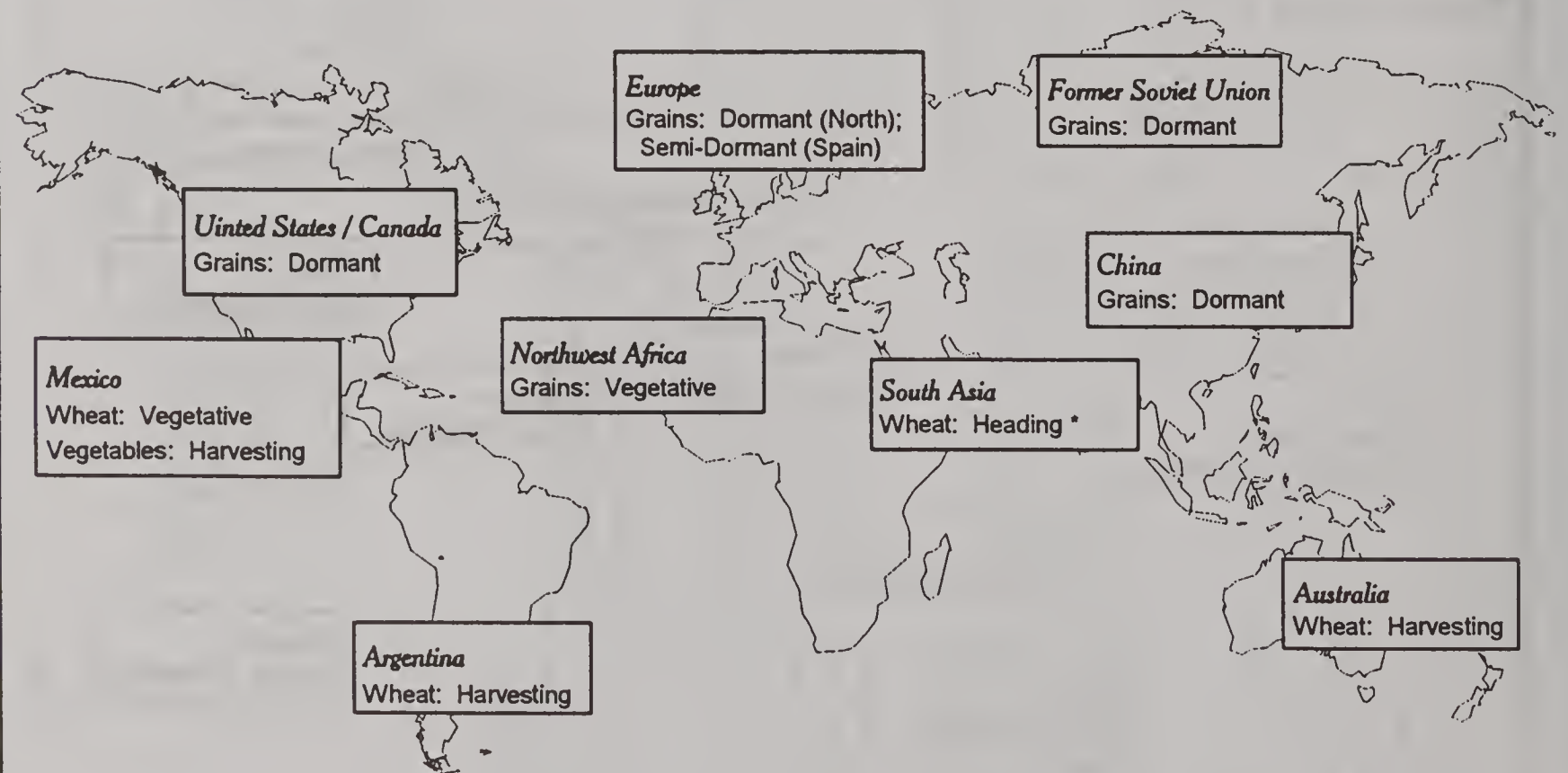
* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

January normal crop calendar

Summer crops



Winter crops



* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

WEATHER BRIEFS

BRAZIL: MOISTURE FAVORABLE IN ALL GROWING AREAS

During October 1996 in southern Brazil, above-normal monthly rainfall boosted topsoil moisture for soybean planting. From November 1 - 16, 1996, moderate to heavy rainfall continued to fall across southern Brazil. This rain for the most part favored topsoil moisture for soybean planting. However, heavier showers (50 - 180 millimeters per week) fell across Parana and caused some local flooding. During the weeks of November 17 - 23 and November 24 - 30, southern Brazil was mostly dry. This drier weather aided soybean planting from southern Mato Grosso do Sul and northern Parana southward. From northern Mato Grosso do Sul and northern Sao Paulo northward, widespread showers increased soil moisture for soybeans, citrus, and coffee. From December 1 - 8, rain fell throughout southern Brazil's major crop areas. Rain was particularly widespread during the weekend of December 7 and 8. Following the two weeks of dry weather in late November, this rainfall was particularly beneficial to newly-planted soybeans.

SOUTHERN AFRICA: EARLY SEASON MOISTURE IS FAVORABLE

During October 1996, rainfall in South Africa was above normal across the wheat-growing areas of Cape Province as well as the eastern corn belt including the Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Kwazulu-Natal. Western Orange Free State, northern Transvaal, and corn-growing areas of Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique were dry, slightly delaying corn planting. The heavy rain across Cape Province continued into November 1996 and threatened winter wheat quality. During the first week of November, moderate to heavy showers (15 - 25 millimeters or greater, and in some cases exceeding 50 millimeters) covered western areas of the Orange Free State, providing much-needed moisture for planting. To the east, rainfall was lighter than recent weeks and allowed corn planting to resume. In South Africa, corn planting typically peaks in November, with crops planted after mid-December at a greater risk of summer heat stress. During the week of November 10 - 16, mostly moderate rain covered the corn belt of South Africa, further improving planting prospects in previously dry sections of the west. Widespread moderate to heavy rainfall also covered Zimbabwe, Botswana, southern Zambia, central Mozambique, and northeastern Namibia. This moisture favored corn planting in these countries which was somewhat delayed due to dryness. From November 17 - 30, moderate to heavy rainfall continued to provide favorable moisture for corn planting in both the corn belt of South Africa and the countries to the north. Heavy rainfall during November 17 - 23 again threatened wheat quality in Cape Province. Seasonably drier weather returned to Western Cape during November 24 through December 8, bringing some relief to mature winter wheat following recent heavy rain.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: GRAIN PRODUCTION REVISED HIGHER BY ABARE

According to a December 3 crop report released by Australia's Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics (ABARE), wheat production for 1996/97 is estimated at 21.3 million tons, up 4.3 million or 25 percent from last season. The increase reflects an estimated 13-percent rise in planting as well as near-record yield. Barley output is estimated at 6.0 million tons, up 10 percent from 1995/96; oats at 1.6 million, down 17 percent; sorghum at 1.1 million, down 32 percent, corn at 0.3 million, up slightly; and rice at 1.5 million (rough basis), up 53 percent.

For the winter crops (wheat, barley, and oats), generally mild weather throughout the growing season in New South Wales has led to a nearly ideal finish to an already excellent season. The September frosts appear to have had minimal production impact on the state as a whole, although some areas (around Moree) reported yield and quality losses. Most of the winter crops are harvested in the north, while the harvest is less advanced in the central and southern regions.

In Victoria, rains were favorable from June through September, but well below average in October and November. Due to the excellent weather prior to the dryness, yield reduction was minimized. In addition, isolated frosts in late-September likely reduced yield potential and affected grain quality. Harvesting began in November and will continue into late-January.

In Queensland, harvesting is almost complete. The state experienced generally favorable weather, but frosts in late-September reduced yield and grain quality in the Central Highlands and southwestern regions. Yield for the State, however, remains exceptional.

In South Australia, scattered frosts in late-September and early-October, combined with the relatively dry finish to the season, reduced yield potential and may have caused some wheat to be downgraded. However, rainfall after the frosts proved to be timely and may have caused secondary tillering in some damaged crops. For the State, yield is expected to be well above average. With harvest activity about two to three weeks later this season, completion is expected by January.

In Western Australia, a wet season has contributed to excellent yields and caused harvesting delays. Dry weather is needed to accelerate the harvest pace. Harvest is virtually complete in the North and progresses south throughout December and January.

For the summer crops (corn, sorghum, and rice), planting is underway. Favorable rainfall has resulted in good soil moisture and allowed sorghum planting to start in central Queensland and northern New South Wales; however, area is projected to be lower than the previous year due to falling cereal prices. In addition, some plantings in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales are delayed due to late harvesting of the large winter crops. For rice, area is expected to be higher than last season as farmers respond to favorable returns and plentiful supplies of irrigation water. Thus far, the weather has been cool.

EUROPEAN UNION: RAPESEED AREA DOWN IN GERMANY, UP IN FRANCE

Strong rapeseed prices and a reduction in mandatory set-aside in the European Union were factors which should have led to higher planted rapeseed area. However, total German rapeseed area planted in 1996 (MY 1997/98) is thought to be just 800,000 hectares, down from 855,000 in MY 1996/97. This contrasts with planting intentions voiced by farmers prior to the 1996 grain and oilseeds harvest which indicated a 25-percent rise in area planted with rapeseed. The 1996 harvest was delayed by rain well into October and for some plots even into November; consequently, planting intentions in many areas simply could not be realized in time for successful growth. It is expected that much of the land made available by the adverse weather will be planted to grains, though some likely will be planted to spring rapeseed which is lower yielding than fall rapeseed.

In France, better fall planting weather prevailed and the reduced set-aside and high rapeseed prices allowed for more planted area. Planted area in France is believed to be around 900,000 hectares, up 4 percent from the 865,000 planted in 1996/97 and up 7 percent from 1995/96.

AUSTRALIA: OILSEEDS PRODUCTION ON THE RISE

Australian oilseed production has increased in recent years due to favorable returns for canola, sunflowerseed, and soybeans. These three crops combined are projected to reach over 1.7 million tons in 1996/97. This is more than double the output harvested 10 years ago. The December 3, 1996 Crop Report published by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE) provided the following highlights and projections for the 1996/97 oilseed crops.

Australian canola ("00" variety rapeseed) production is estimated at 597,000 tons, up 6 percent from 1995/96. Above-average yields are projected in most producing states, except in Western Australia, where plantings and yield are expected to be slightly below average. Very little of the canola had been harvested as of early-December, delayed in some states by recent rains. The bulk of the crop is expected to be collected by the end of the second week of the month. Early-harvest indications from New South Wales suggest excellent seed quality and high oil content (46 to 47 percent). In Western Australia, the oil content of early-harvested seeds is below normal.

This summer, growers' have become more interested in planting sunflowers (especially the high oleic variety) and soybeans as gross profit margins continue to favor these crops. Total Australian sunflower planting for 1996/97 is forecast to more than double, to 158,000 hectares. Of this area, about 30,000 hectares is expected to be sown to the high oleic variety. Queensland is the leading producer, with an estimated 110,000 hectares sown to sunflowers this summer. Of the sunflowers planted thus far, germination and early development have been good-to-excellent.

For soybeans, plantings are projected to climb 44 percent from last year, to 46,000 hectares. Most of the increased area is expected to come from traditional cattle country, especially along the coast of New South Wales.

CANADA: STATISTICS CANADA ESTIMATES FIELD CROPS

On December 5, Statistics Canada released production estimates of principal field crops for the 1996/97 season. The report indicated that production will increase from last year for wheat, barley, oats, and rye; decrease for canola and soybeans; and remain about the same for corn. Total wheat production is estimated at 30.5 million tons, up 22 percent from 1995/96. Barley production is estimated at 15.9 million tons, also up 22 percent. Oats will see the biggest percentage change, up 53 percent to 4.4 million tons, while rye's increase will be 4 percent, to 322,00. Canola production will drop 22 percent to 5.0 million tons, while soybean production will drop 5 percent to 2.2 million. Corn production is estimated by Statistics Canada at 7.2 million tons, down less than 1 percent from 1995/96.

Low global stocks and resultant high prices at the start of the planting season encouraged wheat and feed grain production at the expense of oilseeds. Cool, wet weather in the spring delayed planting, but favorable summer weather resulted in above-average yields for all crops. Record yields were set for wheat and barley. In October, cold, wet weather returned making harvest progress difficult and, by mid-November, a layer of thick snow had stopped harvesting with a portion of the crop in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan still in the field. Saskatchewan Agriculture reports 350,000 hectares of the six major grains and oilseeds remain unharvested there, while Agriculture Canada reported 4 percent of Prairie fields have yet to be combined. It is unknown whether this grain will be harvested.

UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITIONS

Harvesting of the major row crops started November slightly behind schedule. In the Corn Belt, rain and snow slowed harvest activity, while in the eastern Corn Belt, high moisture levels in some late-maturing grain fields limited harvest progress. Snow and freezing rain in the western Corn Belt brought the row-crop harvest to a halt. Elevators in the central Great Plains were filled to capacity with grain due to a large production of corn and soybeans. Early in the month, wheat diseases were reported in the central Great Plains, but damage was minimal. The lateness in the row-crop harvest caused delays to wheat seeding in the Ohio Valley, leaving some acres unplanted. Heavy rain in the Eastern States were followed by freezing temperatures that limited fieldwork. Excessive rainfall delayed harvest activity and flooded some unharvested fields in the middle Mississippi Valley. In the Southeast, severe thunderstorms, some accompanied by tornadoes, and chilly weather stopped fieldwork. Freezing temperatures in early-November in the southern Great Plains were welcomed by cotton producers who waited for a hard freeze to aid defoliation. Wet weather at mid-month across the central Great Plains slowed row-crop harvest activity and prevented producers from completing small grain seeding. In the Dakotas, blizzard conditions brought harvest activity to a standstill and left some row crops unharvested until spring. Wheat producers in the Dakotas were concerned that short wheat stands were susceptible to blow-out during the winter. Producers struggled with muddy fields in the Ohio Valley as they attempted to finish combining row crops. Farmers hurried to chisel their fields in the Great Lakes region before a deep frost occurred. Farther south in the Delta, surplus soil moisture caused harvest activity to fall behind schedule.

Later in the month, cold, wet weather limited harvest activity and small grain seeding in the Midwest and slowed the dry down of row crops still in the field. Producers left some row crops unharvested until spring due to deep snow in the Dakotas. In the central Great Plains, persistent wet conditions required producers to wait for fields to freeze to support combines. Wet weather in the southern Great Plains and western Delta flooded fields and delayed the row-crop harvest. Heavy rains along the Pacific Coast caused flooding and halted all field activity. Low temperatures and dry conditions slowed wheat emergence on some replanted fields in the Mountain States. Cotton producers in the southern Great Plains waited for freezing temperatures to aid in defoliation, while producers in the Tennessee Valley commented that the cotton harvest would not be completed by year's end. Harvest activity was delayed by rains over the Southeast, but the moisture improved small grain and pasture conditions.

Persistent cool, wet weather at the end of November slowed harvest activity and small grain seeding across the Eastern States. Snowfall brought much-needed moisture across the southern and central Great Plains for recently planted small grains. Producers in the Northern States were concerned about the early-winter weather and snow accumulation and the lateness of small grain seedings. Deep snow in the Dakotas restricted grazing and forced producers to begin using feed supplies earlier than normal. Excessive rainfall in the Delta caused harvest activity to fall behind schedule. Showers over the mid-Atlantic restricted harvests but improved small grain and pasture conditions. Heavy rains along the Pacific Coast caused some flooding and slowed fieldwork and prevented some growers from planting field crops. Winter wheat emergence finished ahead of normal and ended the month in mostly good-to-fair condition. At month's end, late-planted wheat in the Great Lakes region and eastern Corn Belt remained susceptible to damage from heaving. Corn harvest progress started November behind the average but was virtually complete at month's end, slightly ahead of schedule. Cotton harvest progress started the month 1 percentage point behind the average, and wet weather during the month prevented progress from exceeding the average.

VIETNAM: RICE PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO DECLINE IN 1996/97

The U.S. agricultural attache in Hanoi reports that Vietnam's rice production for 1996/97 is revised downward from 27.0 to 26.5 million tons (rough basis) because of storm damage and the expected use of higher-quality but lower-yielding varieties. Heavy flooding in the Mekong River Delta reduced quantity as well as quality of the 10th-month crop and will reduce area for the Winter-Spring crop. Also, the typhoon-lashed Red River provinces of Thai Binh and Thanh Hoa suffered damage to about 175,000 hectares of the 10th-month crop, of which about 50,000 hectares were destroyed by tropical storm Nikki in September. The total 10th-month crop for 1996/97 is projected down 5 percent from last year's output.

High prices, with little differentiation for quality, induced Vietnamese farmers to plant high-yielding, lower-quality varieties in 1995/96. Favorable weather and the use of low-priced fertilizer resulted in record production of 26.7 million tons, up 2.0 million from 1994/95. The high reliance on low-quality rice varieties led to a shortage of higher-quality rice. Consequently, for 1996/97, farmers are expected to plant higher-quality, lower-yielding varieties and production levels could be lower as a result.

VIETNAM: ROUGH RICE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96</u>	<u>1996/97</u>
Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)					
10th Month	2,748	2,684	2,605	2,602	NA
Winter-Spring	2,326	2,326	2,421	2,565	NA
Summer-Autumn	1,549	1,549	1,742	2,020	NA
Total	6,623	6,559	6,768	7,187	7,150
Yield (Kg/Ha)					
10th Month	2,739	3,043	2,839	2,947	NA
Winter-Spring	3,885	4,516	4,435	4,912	NA
Summer-Autumn	3,637	3,635	3,732	3,168	NA
Total	3,351	3,705	3,639	3,710	3,708

KAZAKSTAN: GRAIN SECTOR CONTINUES TO SUFFER SHORTAGES

Kazakhstan's 1996/97 grain harvest has ended. According to a recent report submitted by the USDA office in Almaty, the total-grain harvest will be only 11.0 to 12.0 million tons, far below the earlier Kazak Government forecast of 16.0 million, but better than last season's poor harvest of 9.4 million. (The 1995/96 crop was the lowest recorded in the past 30 years.) Wheat production is estimated at 8.0 million tons, up 23 percent from last season, while barley is estimated at 2.4 million, down slightly from 1995/96. Before the breakup of the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan produced about 20.0 to 25.0 million tons of grain.

During the 1996/97 planting campaign, Kazak farmers sowed nearly 17.0 million hectares of grain of which 12.2 million were in wheat, 3.6 million in barley, and 440,000 in oats. The area planted was almost 2.0 million hectares lower than in 1995/96 due to inclement weather and farmers that chose not to plant about 0.8 million hectares in barley due to low feed grain prices. The amount of land planted in grain has been steadily declining since Kazakhstan became independent.

Before 1991, Kazakhstan sowed as much as 23.0 million hectares in wheat, barley, rye, and other cereals. In addition, fertilizer was readily available at minimal cost during the Soviet Era. After Kazakhstan's independence, subsidies to agriculture were drastically reduced. As result, fewer farmers could afford the inputs necessary to support previous yield levels. Virtually all of the 6.0 million hectares taken out of production since 1991 are in areas with inferior soil. Experts from Kazakhstan's agricultural academy claim that soil fertility in all of the main grain-growing regions has fallen 30 percent since 1965.

This season, summer drought in western Kazakhstan damaged nearly 1.0 million hectares and reduced the yields of surviving crops. In the north, autumn rains and, in some areas, early snow meant smaller harvests--in some districts 30 percent of the crop was lost. Yields per hectare varied widely between the south and north. Compounding farmers' difficulties, Russia suspended electricity deliveries periodically this fall as a means of forcing Kazakhstan's repayment of overdue electrical bills. The ensuing brownouts in the north meant that farmers often lacked electricity to clean and dry grain, causing even greater losses. Fuel shortages and poorly maintained equipment were also important factors in the reduced harvest. Crops sometimes were left to rot in the fields or poorly stored in crumbling silos.

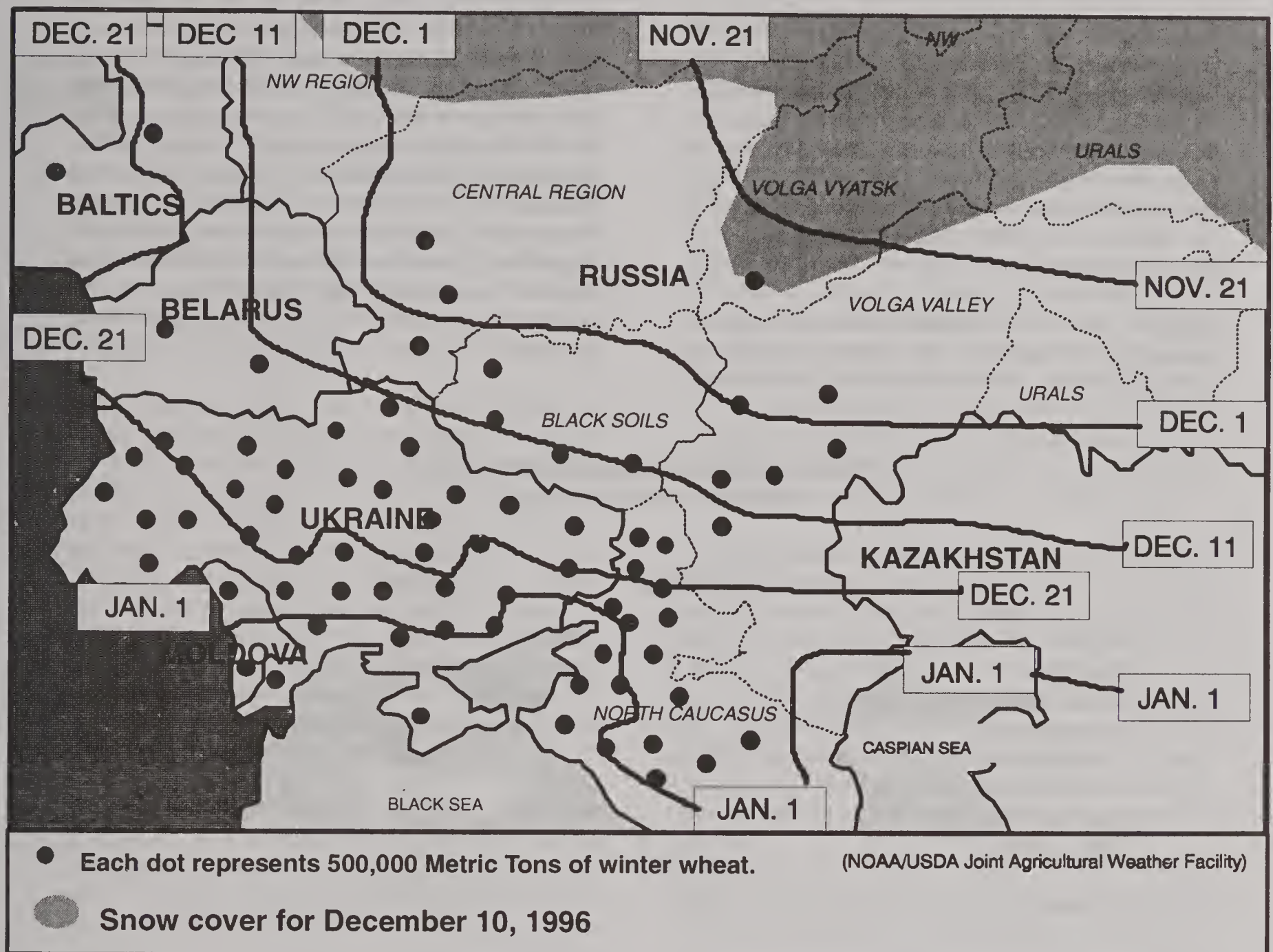
FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In crop areas west of the Ural Mountains, unusually mild weather prevailed in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltics, and Moldova during November. Temperatures in these areas averaged 3 to 6 degrees Celsius above normal, providing generally favorable conditions for winter grains but causing a lack of snow cover. Although temperatures in November were low enough to keep winter grains dormant in northern Russia, the mild weather caused winter grains to enter dormancy some 4 to 5 weeks later than usual in Belarus, the Baltics, western and northern Ukraine, and most of southern Russia. Furthermore, winter wheat in southern Ukraine and the western portion of the North Caucasus region in Russia continued to develop during the month. Above-normal precipitation in November helped to recharge soil moisture in Moldova, central Ukraine, most of Belarus, Latvia, and Estonia. Most of the moisture fell as rain during the period November 22-30, 1996. Elsewhere, below-normal precipitation occurred in western and eastern Ukraine and adjacent areas in Russia.

Since early-December, unseasonably mild weather continued over winter grain areas in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltics, providing favorable overwintering conditions. Winter grains were in or entering dormancy as far south as southern Ukraine. Most winter grain areas continued to lack a protective snow cover, leaving crops vulnerable to potential extreme cold. Widespread precipitation, mainly rain, continued to replenish soil moisture from Moldova, northward through western Ukraine and Belarus, into the Baltics. Elsewhere, dry weather prevailed over most of Russia and eastern Ukraine.

FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)

NORMAL DATES OF APPEARANCE OF SUSTAINED SNOW COVER



WEATHER AND CROP HIGHLIGHTS

December 12, 1996

- o In November, mild weather favored dormant winter grains in northern Russia.
- o Winter grains in Ukraine, southern Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics gradually entered dormancy some 4-5 weeks later than usual.
- o In early December, unusually mild weather continued over most winter grain areas. The combination of mild weather and a lack of protective snow cover has left crops highly vulnerable to potential extreme cold.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD GREEN COFFEE PRODUCTION

World green coffee production in 1996/97 is forecast at 100.9 million 60-kilogram bags, up 1.8 million bags from the June forecast, but shy of the record 103.7 million bag crop harvested in 1991/92. The 1996/97 forecast is up 12 percent from the revised estimate of 89.9 million bags harvested last season. The increase is principally the result of a 10.2 million bag increase in Brazilian production.

Brazil: The world's largest coffee producer is expected to harvest 27.0 million bags in 1996/97, up 61 percent from last year's 16.8

million bag crop. The estimate is 500,000 bags less than the June forecast. The estimates for Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo are slightly lower than the June forecasts and the estimates for Sao Paulo and Parana are raised. Arabica coffee production is estimated at 22.0 million bags and Robusta at 5.0 million--3.7 million in Espirito Santo and 1.3 million in "other" states (mostly Rondonia). Brazilian farmers harvested coffee from an estimated 3.38 billion trees, up 10 percent from 1995/96 because of recovery from the frosts of 1994.

BRAZIL: COFFEE PRODUCTION BY STATE (Million 60-kilogram bags)

	<u>1995/96</u>	<u>December</u> <u>1996/97</u>
Parana	0.2	1.2
Sao Paulo	1.8	3.4
Minas Gerais		
center-west	2.9	4.0
southwest	4.4	7.0
southeast	1.9	3.0
Espirito Santo	3.1	5.4
Other States	2.5	3.0
Total	16.8	27.0

Colombia: Coffee production for 1996/97 is estimated at 12.5 million bags, down 3 percent from the revised outturn of 12.9 million in 1995/96 and 31 percent below the record of 18.0 million set in 1991/92. The downturn in 1996/97 reflects the continuing damage by the coffee borer worm (broca) as harvested area and the bearing tree numbers are each forecast to increase. Broca is a tiny borer insect that incubates in coffee cherries and leads to poor-quality beans and lower output.

Changes in Colombia's internal coffee production policy have strengthened the financial position of the National Coffee Fund (NCF), funds from which are used to support grower incomes. Additionally, the Government has instituted various policies designed to stabilize Colombia's

share in world markets.

The Government and FEDECAFE (Coffee Growers' Federation) support and encourage development in the coffee sector because it accounts for 8 percent of overall employment and is vital to social stability in Colombia. Since May 1995, the Government and the private sector have provided growers with production incentives--including direct payments for improved cultivation methods and producer credit--at an estimated cost of US\$193.0 million. Nevertheless, many growers are in a precarious situation because of heavy debt loads and high production costs--including treatments for the coffee borer worm. Inflation, combined with a stable exchange rate for the Colombian peso, have exacerbated the problem.

Indonesia: Coffee production for 1996/97 is estimated at a record 7.5 million bags, up 25 percent from 1995/96. The increase is due to favorable weather and beneficial rains in the main-producing areas of Lampung, Bengkulu, South Sumatra, and East Java which resulted in a good flowering period and increased formation of coffee cherries. In addition, average farmgate prices during the 1995/96 season were 52 percent higher than prices received in 1994/95 which encouraged growers to utilize ample inputs and proper cultivation methods. Coffee area for 1996/97 is estimated at 1.2 million hectares, the same as a year ago. The total tree population of 1.5 billion in 1996/97 also is unchanged, but the number of bearing trees is up 1 percent from 1995/96, to 800.0 million.

Effective July 1996, the Government lifted the export restrictions called for under the Export Retention Program instituted by the Association of Coffee Producing Countries (ACPC). In the new ACPC Export Program, each member country provides production, export, and domestic consumption data to the ACPC. Based on this information and the ACPC target for world coffee demand for the year, the ACPC sets a seasonal export target level (July/June basis) for each member country. The ACPC set the export level for Indonesia at 6.0 million bags for July 1996 through June 1997.

Mexico: Coffee production for 1996/97 is estimated at 5.4 million bags, the same as the revised estimate for 1995/96, but approaching the 5.5 million bag record set in 1988/89. The optimistic outlook for 1996/97 is predicated on improved crop maintenance and a favorable response by growers to stronger state and federal support programs. Production in the state of Chiapas is expected to recover from last season's low level, but Veracruz and Puebla production--unusually high in 1995/96--will decline.

The Mexican Government has added coffee to the nine basic agricultural commodities which qualify for the national agricultural support program, PROCAMPO. The intention of the

coffee program is to boost production and quality through the use of improved varieties that are higher-yielding and more resistant to insects and diseases such as the coffee borer worm and rust. Additionally, the program supports the establishment of new coffee fermenting installations and the development and establishment of coffee seedling nurseries.

Guatemala: Coffee production for 1996/97 is estimated at an all-time high of 3.93 million bags, 3 percent above last season's record output. The upturn is due to beneficial, early-season rains and increases in both harvested area and bearing tree numbers. Better agronomic practices, due to favorable world coffee prices, and increased plantings in higher elevations throughout the country also are contributing to the increase. Some producers are marketing coffee as "specialty coffees" which receive premium prices. Additionally, small amounts of coffee are being labeled organic, green stamp, or eco-friendly.

Cote d'Ivoire: Coffee production during the 1996/97 season is estimated at 4.0 million bags, up 38 percent from last season's outturn of 2.9 million, but considerably below the record 6.1 million bags produced in 1980/81. The substantial increase forecast for 1996/97 is due to favorable weather which encouraged ample cherry formation and improved farm maintenance practices. Furthermore, the 1996/97 season is an "on-year" in the biennial bearing pattern of coffee.

On November 13, the Government announced that the opening of the coffee season was set for November 14 rather than January 1997 as previously announced. Given the early coffee harvest, dim prospects for significant improvement in world market prices, and an active parallel market, the Government decided to reduce the indicative producer price--from 700 CFA francs per kilogram, to 500 CFA francs per kilogram including 5 CFA francs/kilogram for bags--and open the marketing season. Presumably, banks will now begin financing coffee purchases by exporters.

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WORLD GREEN COFFEE PRODUCTION

(1,000 60–Kg Bags) 1/

Region and Country	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Dec 2/
NORTH AMERICA				
Costa Rica	2,475	2,492	2,595	2,500
Cuba	365	400	250	250
Dominican Republic	545	650	790	730
El Salvador	2,361	2,314	2,325	2,220
Guatemala	3,078	3,500	3,827	3,927
Haiti	430	440	440	440
Honduras	2,060	2,295	2,254	2,500
Jamaica	25	44	45	45
Mexico	4,200	4,030	5,400	5,400
Nicaragua	695	685	920	800
Panama	202	136	200	200
Trinidad and Tobago	15	15	10	15
United States 3/	228	238	241	209
TOTAL	16,679	17,239	19,297	19,236
SOUTH AMERICA				
Bolivia	80	95	120	140
Brazil	28,500	28,000	16,800	27,000
Colombia	11,400	13,000	12,900	12,500
Ecuador	2,150	2,550	1,900	1,700
Guyana	5	5	5	5
Paraguay	70	50	70	60
Peru	1,022	1,453	1,850	1,450
Venezuela	920	920	1,260	1,100
TOTAL	44,147	46,073	34,905	43,955
AFRICA				
Angola	30	70	90	90
Benin	35	35	35	35
Burundi	375	600	400	500
Cameroon	1,250	1,000	1,200	1,000
Central African Rep.	150	250	300	350
Congo	25	25	25	25
Cote d'Ivoire	2,700	3,733	2,900	4,000
Equatorial Guinea	15	15	15	15
Ethiopia	3,700	3,800	3,800	3,900
Gabon	25	25	25	25
Ghana	25	30	30	30
Guinea	100	100	100	100
Kenya	1,230	1,584	1,580	1,422
Liberia	10	10	10	10
Madagascar	700	1,000	1,100	1,100
Malawi	125	70	80	80
Nigeria	42	50	55	55
Rwanda	487	80	350	300
Sierra Leone	80	70	70	70
Tanzania	567	820	850	700
Togo	185	250	100	250
Uganda	2,700	3,100	4,200	3,700
Zaire	900	1,300	1,000	1,000
Zambia	26	23	27	30
Zimbabwe	65	155	75	200
TOTAL	15,547	18,195	18,417	18,987
ASIA				
India	3,465	3,060	3,700	3,200
Indonesia	7,400	6,400	6,000	7,500
Laos	130	100	150	150
Malaysia	150	153	158	160
Philippines	875	878	850	905
Sri Lanka	60	60	60	60
Thailand	1,200	1,400	1,300	1,400
Vietnam	2,500	3,500	4,000	4,300
Yemen	65	65	65	65
TOTAL	15,845	15,616	16,283	17,740
OCEANIA				
New Caledonia	5	5	5	5
Papua New Guinea	1,080	1,050	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	1,085	1,055	1,005	1,005
WORLD TOTAL	93,303	98,178	89,907	100,923

1/ One bag = 132.276 pounds.

2/ Coffee marketing year begins October in some countries and April or July in others.

3/ Includes Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

December 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

World wheat production for 1996/97 is estimated at 579.6 million tons, up 42.7 million or 8 percent from last year. This is the highest level since 588.0 million tons was produced in 1990/91. Harvested area is estimated at 230.0 million hectares, up 5 percent from 1995/96 and the highest since 231.4 million was harvested in 1990/91. The average world yield is estimated at 2.52 tons per hectare, up 3 percent from last season. For 1996/97, wheat production in the European Union and China are estimated at record levels with Australia and Argentina producing their second-largest crops. With the exception of Ukraine, Eastern Europe, and India, most of the other countries are estimated to have produced more wheat this year. (See table 3 of this circular for area, yield, and production for individual countries and regions.)

United States: Wheat production in the United States for 1996/97 is estimated at 62.1 million tons, up 5 percent from last year. The yield estimate of 2.44 tons per hectare is slightly higher than last season, but 2 percent below the 5-year average of 2.49 tons. Winter wheat production is estimated at 40.2 million tons, down 4 percent from last year. Severe winter weather across the Plains States contributed to the reduction in harvested area below last season's level, despite a 1.3 million hectare increase in total planted winter wheat area. Yield, however, is estimated to be slightly higher than 1995/96. Spring wheat is estimated 26 percent higher than last year, at 21.9 million tons. The rise is attributed to increased area and higher yield across the Northern Plains than last season. The 1997/98 winter wheat ended the season in mostly good to fair condition, according to the USDA National Agricultural Statistic Service's (NASS) final crop progress report for CY1996. The winter wheat crop condition at that time indicated that 75 percent of the wheat was in excellent to good condition versus 49 percent last season during the same time period. On January 10, 1997 the USDA is scheduled to release the 1997/98 Winter Wheat and Rye Seedlings Report, while Crop Progress is scheduled to begin again on April 8, 1997.

Canada: Wheat production in Canada for 1996/97 is estimated at 30.5 million tons, up 2 percent from last year. High international prices

for wheat and rotational requirements for rapeseed are credited with increasing wheat area to an estimated 12.7 million hectares, up 12 percent from 1995/96. A cool, wet spring across the Prairie Provinces delayed planting, causing development to be two weeks behind normal. Generally favorable summer weather across the Prairies spurred crop development and pushed yield to a record 2.41 tons per hectare. In Saskatchewan, wet conditions during harvest reduced quality and contributed to harvest loss. According to a recent Statistics Canada report, there is an unknown quantity of grain still in the fields under snow and it is not known whether these grains will be harvested. In Ontario, winter wheat yield was down sharply due to extremely cold temperatures last winter that resulted in winterkill. In addition, the crop suffered from an infestation of fusarium during the summer. For 1997/98, winter wheat planted area may decline sharply due to the lateness of the soybean harvest and concern of disease carryover from the 1996/97 crop.

European Union (EU): Production in the EU for 1996/97 is forecast at a record 99.0 million tons, up 15 percent from last season's 86.2 million-ton crop. Yield is estimated at a record 5.80 tons per hectare, an increase of 8 percent over the previous record set two years ago. Harvested area is estimated up 6 percent from last year due to a reduction in area set-aside requirements and strong world prices. The largest production increases are in France and Spain, up 4.6 and 3.5 million tons, respectively. The increase in France was due to the reduction in set-aside requirements and strong world prices while most of the increase in Spain reflects recovery from drought in 1995/96. For France, yield is estimated at a record 7.10 tons per hectare (up 6 percent from the previous record in 1994/95) despite lower-than-normal precipitation across northern France. Production in the United Kingdom is estimated up 10 percent, to 15.8 million tons, as yield reached 6 percent above the previous year's level. For 1997/98, winter wheat planted area may rise due to a further reduction in set aside. Field conditions were favorable this fall for sowing although heavy rains in Germany and northern Italy caused planting delays.

Eastern Europe: Wheat production in Eastern

Europe for 1996/97 is estimated at 26.4 million tons, down 25 percent from last season. Harvested area fell nearly 1.0 million hectares, to 8.7 million, as unfavorable spring weather adversely affected the crop. In the northern regions of Eastern Europe, cold temperatures with little snow cover reduced yield potential. In the southern areas, cold temperatures beginning in early November 1995 and extending into late spring were followed by a quick warming trend which significantly reduced yield and harvested area. Romania and Bulgaria were affected the most, with yields reduced by 44 and 34 percent, respectively from 1995/96. Economic difficulties for the producers continued to plague many producers throughout the region. For the 1997/98 season, the weather has been generally favorable for planting and early establishment.

Australia: Wheat production in Australia during 1996/97 is estimated at 21.5 million tons, up 27 percent from last year. This is the second-highest level achieved since 22.0 million tons were produced in 1983/84. Area is estimated 14 percent higher than last year as land devoted to sheep pasture and less profitable grain, oilseed, and legume crops were reduced. The crop is currently being harvested in the northern areas and is progressing south. Yield is estimated at 1.94 tons per hectare (slightly below the 1993/94 record level of 1.97 tons) due to generally favorable weather throughout the season. Earlier frosts in New South Wales and Queensland and below-normal rainfall in October and November in Victoria and South Australia kept the yield below the record level.

Argentina: Wheat production in Argentina for 1996/97 is estimated at a record 15.5 million tons, up 68 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 6.6 million hectares, up 38 percent from last season's drought-reduced area. Producers increased wheat area in response to high international prices. Crop conditions have been beneficial in the main wheat-growing province of Buenos Aires, with the exception of late October when below-freezing temperatures stressed some areas; however, minimal damage was reported. In Cordoba and La Pampa Provinces, dryness stressed the crop, but October and November rains improved the situation. Yield is estimated at a record 2.35 tons per hectare, surpassing the previous level of 2.33 tons in 1992/93 and up 22 percent from

last year. Increased fertilizer use and favorable conditions during critical development phases in Buenos Aires Province bolstered yield. Harvesting begins in November in the northern regions and proceeds south through January.

China: The wheat crop is estimated at a record 109.0 million tons, up 7 percent from 1995/96. Encouraged by high procurement prices, farmers increased area by an estimated 0.6 million hectares, to 29.5 million, and yields are projected to reach a record 3.69 tons per hectare. Winter wheat output, which accounts for about 90 percent of total wheat production, reached record levels this season due to favorable weather throughout the growing season. Also, spring wheat experienced favorable weather which boosted yield. For 1997/98, winter wheat was planted under favorable conditions as high rainfall during the fall provided ample soil moisture. Reports indicate that area may be slightly higher than 1996/97.

Russia: Wheat production is estimated at 35.0 million tons, up 4.9 million or 16 percent from last year's poor crop. Wheat area increased by 1.1 million hectares, to 25.0 million, due primarily to favorable fall and winter weather which allowed sufficient time for planting and reduced winterkill. However, the crop suffered from subsequent hot, dry weather in May and a severe heat wave in early July that reduced yield potential of spring wheat in the Volga Valley. Excessive precipitation, cold temperatures, and continued economic difficulties in Siberia caused harvest delays and crop loss. Yield is estimated at 1.40 tons per hectare, down 13 percent from the 5-year average. For the 1997/98 crop, reports indicate that total winter grain area is lower than 1996/97. Unseasonably warm, dry weather across the northern grain belt resulted in unfavorable moisture levels as the plants entered dormancy. Most areas continued to lack a protective snow cover. In the southern area, moisture conditions favored crop establishment.

Ukraine: Although wheat area increased 14 percent from 1995/96, wheat production is estimated at 14.5 million tons, down 11 percent from last year. Unfavorable spring and early-summer weather, along with reduced fertilizer application rates, had a significant negative effect on the crop -- reducing yield to 2.32 tons per hectare, the lowest level in Ukraine since the breakup of the FSU. An abbreviated spring

tillering period resulted in thin winter wheat stands, and the crop subsequently suffered from high May temperatures and severe localized dryness. In an effort to boost grain production for the 1997/98 season, winter grain planted area is reported to be higher than that of the 1996 crop. Thus far, the crop is in good condition with ample soil moisture as the crop enters dormancy.

Kazakstan: Wheat production for 1996/97 is estimated at 8.0 million tons, up 1.5 million or 23 percent from last year. Yield is estimated at 0.66 tons per hectare, up 27 percent from last year's drought-affected crop, but 18 percent

below the 5-year average. Although the crop is above last year's dismal level, severe dryness in key western grain regions suppressed yield. In addition, autumn rains with early snow in some regions, reduced fertilizer availability, shortages of fuel, and poorly maintained equipment were important factors contributing to a smaller-than-average harvest. Winter wheat production accounts for about 10 percent of total wheat and reportedly less area was sown for 1997/98 production.

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CHART 1

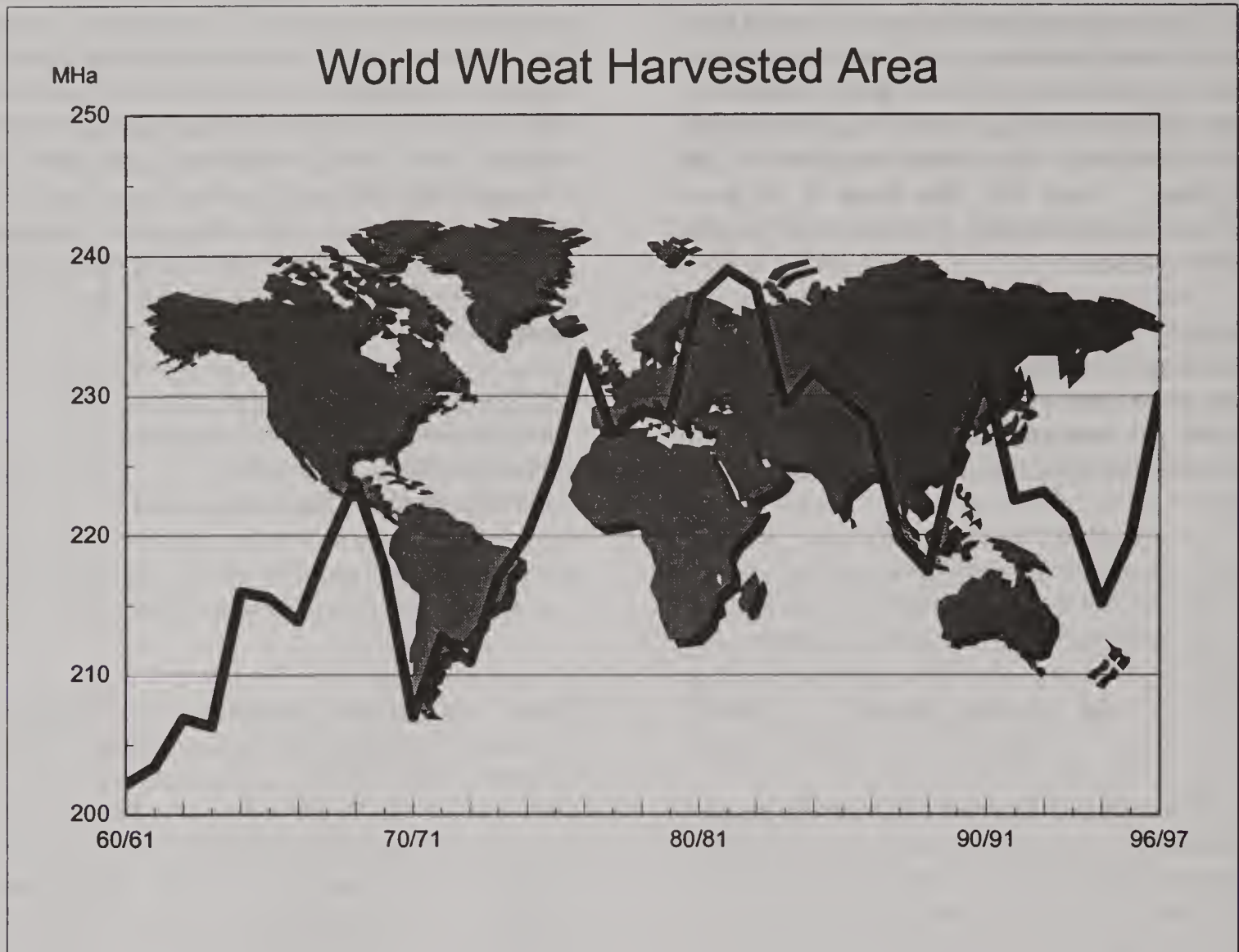
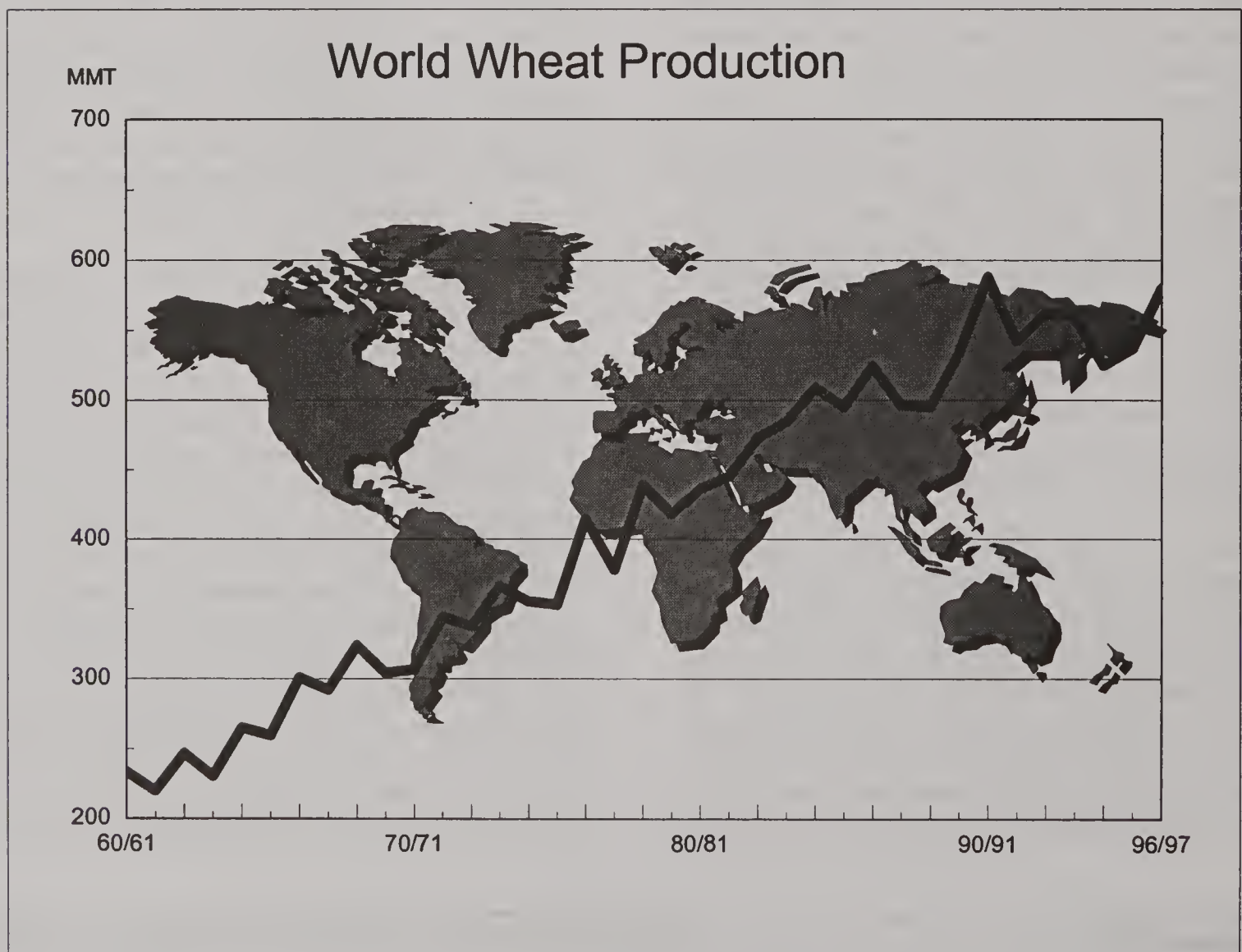


CHART 2



MAJOR WORLD COTTON PRODUCERS

World cotton production for 1996/97 is forecast at 85.9 million 480-pound bales, down 6 percent from the 1995/96 crop. World area is forecast to decrease 6 percent and yield is estimated down 1 percent from a year ago. The production decline for 1996/97 ended the annual rise that began two years ago. The world's largest cotton producers, the United States and China, are projected to account for 42 percent of global production and together with the next five largest producers are expected to account for 77 percent of the world cotton output in 1996/97.

Although most of the other major producers had large crops in 1996/97, the United States and Australia are the only producers forecast to exceed last year's output. Production in these other major producers declined because of insect damage, disease, and/or floods. This report highlights the top seven cotton producing nations, which include the United States, China, India, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, and Australia. These countries were ranked based on estimated production for 1996/97 and are forecast to produce 66.2 million bales of cotton this season.

United States: The United States is currently the world's largest cotton producer. Output for 1996/97 is estimated at 18.7 million bales, up 0.8 million from last year, but down 1.0 million from the 1994/95 record of 19.7 million. While area declined 20 percent due to relatively higher priced alternative crops, yields increased 31 percent to a near-record high. By mid-July the cotton crop was in mostly good-to-fair condition in the 14 major producing States with slight declines in the Southeast due to increased insect activity and hot, dry weather. Crop development was ahead of normal in Tennessee and Texas. Rains in the Texas Plains, combined with hot weather, increased crop development but aided insect activity. Cotton was sprayed for bollworms and bollweevils in the Delta and across the Southeast. In California, cotton was sprayed with growth regulators and insecticides. In early September, cotton condition declined but remained mostly good to fair for the 14 major producing States. Some fields with open bolls in Arizona were damaged by heavy precipitation and high winds. Bollworms and bollweevils were prevalent in parts of the Delta, where some boll rot was reported because of the recent heavy

rains. Cotton defoliation began in California's southern San Joaquin Valley. With cotton bollworm populations increasing in the Texas High Plains, producers applied insecticides before the heavy rains arrived. Heavy rainfall damaged some cotton in the Texas Coastal Bend, while cool weather slowed development. As of December 1, the cotton harvest is nearing completion. On a national level, cotton acreage harvested was estimated at 87 percent, equaling last year's level and the five-year average. Cotton growers in Arizona harvested 82 percent of their acreage, but were 14 percentage points behind the five-year average as producers wait for more bolls to develop. The cotton harvest in Texas equaled the five-year average of 75 percent completed, with backlogs at some gins reported. In the Southeast, harvest progress exceeded the average of 89 percent. Louisiana and Mississippi are the only states where the cotton harvest is complete.

China: The world's second-largest cotton producer is estimated to produce one-fifth of global output this year, despite unfavorable growing conditions. Output for 1996/97 is estimated at 17.5 million bales, down 4.4 million or 20 percent from 1995/96. Area is estimated at 4.8 million hectares, down 0.6 million. From the beginning of the season, several significant factors indicated a reduced level of output for this year. The foremost factor was the price relationship favoring competing crops over cotton. State gins are holding large stocks of cotton from the 1995/96 season and will not make additional purchases until late in the 1996/97 harvest period. Another factor was the May-June drought in the North China Plain (NCP) that limited planting. As the growing season progressed, the weather was favorable on the NCP, but heavy rain in August caused widespread flooding in Hebei, Shanxi, Shandong, and Henan; especially along the Yellow River and its tributaries. Yields were reduced and the duration of the floods stimulated insect infestations in these provinces. The western province of Xinjiang was the only area that had mostly favorable weather throughout the season.

India: Cotton production for 1996/97 is estimated at 12.3 million bales, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last year's record crop. While lower cotton prices pushed area below the record

1995 level, area is still projected to be the second largest on record, with early harvest results indicating higher yields throughout much of India. Weather has been generally good throughout much of the 1996 monsoon season with very few cotton-producing areas receiving poor or erratic rainfall. Except for heavy rains in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, harvest conditions have been good, and quality is expected to improve over last year. Heavy rains are not unusual in Andhra Pradesh at this time of year and cotton production in the area usually weathers heavy late-season rains without significant declines in production. Harvest is underway in the north and central zones and market arrivals through November 14, 1996, were 700,000 bales, slightly ahead of the 1995 pace of 650,000 bales. Weather in December and January, such as storms in the south or rains in central India, could still affect harvesting.

Uzbekistan: Production in 1996/97 is estimated at 4.8 million bales, down 0.9 million or 16 percent from last year. Area is forecast at 1.5 million hectares, unchanged from last season. This year's crop was plagued by unfavorable weather from planting to harvest. Just after emergence, the crop was damaged by cool, wet weather which reduced yield potential. Weather problems continued as late-season rains and cool temperatures combined to reduce both quality and yield. As of early December, Uzbekistan had harvested nearly all of its cotton. No official statistics have been published on the final outturn but analysis indicates that little more will be harvested.

Pakistan: Production is estimated at 6.8 million bales, down 1.4 million or 17 percent from last year's crop. Area is forecast at a record 3.2 million hectares, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from last season as area was increased in both the Punjab and the Sindh regions. Despite the increase in area, insect damage to the 1996/97 cotton crop is substantial and more than offsets the increase in area. As a result, yields in most of the cotton-growing areas are reported to be down 10 to 33 percent compared to last year. Damage from the white fly alone is reported to be substantially more severe than occurred in the

1993/94 crop that resulted in yields of 488 kilograms per hectare and a crop of 6.3 million bales. Unfortunately, the severity of the damage is greater this year because the white fly infestation emerged in August during the plant development stage. Normally, the insect appears in the second half of September as the crop is nearing maturity. In addition, the white fly has shown resistance to most of the pesticides available on the market.

Turkey: Production for 1996/97 is estimated at 3.5 million bales, down 0.3 million or 9 percent from last year's record. The production forecast was reduced primarily due to early-season rains in both the Aegean and southeastern regions. In September, the harvest was several weeks late and the rains arrived several weeks early. September was the wettest of the century in the Aegean region. The rains continued into October and extended into the cotton-growing areas of southeastern Turkey. With only an estimated 60 percent of the crop harvested in October in the Aegean and southeastern regions, the rains caused significant yield loss and quality damage.

Australia: Production for 1996/97 is estimated at 2.6 million bales, up 0.7 million or 35 percent from last year. Reservoir levels at 75 percent of capacity and heavy rains in the September/October period improved Australia's cotton production prospects for 1996/97. As a result, crop area has risen sharply as more irrigated cotton was planted. The area planted is estimated at a record 390,000 hectares, up 86,000 or 28 percent from last year. Without the shortages of irrigation water and soil moisture that hindered the Australian cotton industry for the past four seasons, virtually all the increase in area has come from irrigated plantings. Most of the increase in last year's production came from an increased area of rainfed cotton. Unlike last year, this year's production reflects a sharp increase in average yield because of the increased proportion of higher-yielding irrigated cotton. The yield for 1996/97 is forecast at 1,452 kilograms per hectare, up 5 percent from last season.

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TABLE 21

MAJOR COTTON PRODUCERS

	480-LB BALES (1000)	PERCENT OF PRODUCTION	YIELD (Kg/ha.)	AREA HARVESTED (1000 ha.)	PERCENT OF AREA	LINT MT (1000)
1996/97						
WORLD	85,934	100	561	33,324	100	18,710
FOREIGN	67,196	78	520	28,152	84	14,630
TOP SEVEN	66,238	77	594	24,276	73	14,422
China	17,500	20	794	4,800	14	3,810
United States	18,738	22	789	5,172	16	4,080
India	12,300	14	315	8,500	26	2,678
Pakistan	6,800	8	463	3,200	10	1,481
Uzbekistan	4,800	6	697	1,500	5	1,045
Turkey	3,500	4	1,067	714	2	762
Australia	2,600	3	1,452	390	1	566
Other	19,696	23	474	9,048	27	4,288
1995/96						
WORLD	91,822	100	564	35,429	100	19,992
FOREIGN	73,922	81	556	28,951	82	16,095
TOP SEVEN	72,007	78	600	26,143	74	15,678
China	21,900	24	879	5,422	15	4,768
United States	17,900	19	602	6,478	18	3,897
India	12,493	14	314	8,650	24	2,720
Pakistan	8,200	9	586	3,048	9	1,785
Uzbekistan	5,740	6	833	1,500	4	1,250
Turkey	3,845	4	1,130	741	2	837
Australia	1,929	2	1,382	304	1	420
Other	19,815	22	465	9,286	26	4,314
CHANGE FROM 1995/96						
	480-lb BALES (1000)	480-lb BALES (% CHANGE)	SHARE OF CHANGE (PERCENT)	AREA HARVESTED (1000 Ha)	AREA HARVESTED (% CHANGE)	SHARE OF CHANGE (PERCENT)
WORLD	-5888	-6	100.0	-2105	-6	100.0
FOREIGN	-6726	-9	90.6	-799	-3	49.4
TOP SEVEN	-5769	-8	98.7	-1867	-7	90.8
China	-4400	-20	49.4	-622	-11	24.1
United States	838	5	9.4	-1306	-20	50.6
India	-193	-2	2.2	-150	-2	5.8
Pakistan	-1400	-17	15.7	152	5	5.9
Uzbekistan	-940	-16	10.6	0	0	0.0
Turkey	-345	-9	3.9	-27	-4	1.0
Australia	671	35	7.5	86	28	3.3
Other	-119	-1	1.3	-238	-3	9.2

December 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION AND OUTLOOK

World peanut production for 1996/97 is forecast at 26.1 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from last year's output of 25.9 million. While India is forecast to harvest a near-record peanut crop, China's production is projected down 0.7 million tons from a year ago. Peanut-producing countries worldwide had a generally good season due to favorable growing conditions. This includes most countries that rely on peanut and peanut product exports for a significant portion of their foreign exchange and reserves. Table 14--peanut area, yield, and production for 1994/95 through 1996/97--provides the official USDA country estimates for December 1996. (See the accompanying charts for the past 10 years production by the major producers. Their 1996/97 projected peanut imports and exports are shown for comparison.)

China: China is the world's largest producer of peanuts and accounts for about 36 percent of world output. Although it has less than half the planted area of second-place India, China's yields of 2.5 to 2.7 tons per hectare are more than twice as high. Harvested area for 1996/97 is estimated at 3.8 million hectares, down slightly from last year. Peanut production for 196/97 is estimated at 9.5 million tons, down 0.3 million or 7 percent from last year's record crop. Flooding was reported this summer in some peanut-growing areas, particularly Shandong and Henan Provinces, but crop conditions in other areas have been favorable and good yields are expected. Peanuts are grown widely throughout China, but about 60 percent of total production comes from the Provinces of Shandong, Henan, and Hebei on the North China Plain. Also, peanuts are an important cash crop in Guangxi and Guangdong Provinces in southern China, as well as in Anhui and Jiangsu in eastern China. Peanuts are generally grown on non-irrigated and low-quality land, making them more vulnerable to drought than crops such as corn, soybeans, and cotton. Although peanut area and production has been trending higher in recent years, this may change in the future as China continues to move closer to a market economy. Peanut production can be expected to be more unstable as farmers increasingly react to price changes.

India: India ranks as the world's second-largest peanut producer. The 1996/97 crop is estimated at 8.2 million tons, up 0.8 million or 11 percent from 1995/96. Harvested area in 1996/97 is

estimated at 8.2 million hectares, the largest in the world. Peanuts are the key oilseed cultivated in India, but are subject to wide fluctuations in annual production. The peanut harvest of the 1996/97 kharif (fall harvested) season was completed in November. Poor rains at the end of the monsoon period in Gujarat hindered proper pod development. However, because of early and timely mid-season rains, this State will not repeat last year's poor harvest. Heavy rains and floods in Andhra Pradesh may have hurt the peanut crop. The extent of the damage has yet to be ascertained, but initial reports indicate it could be minimal. Andhra Pradesh accounts for roughly 15 percent of India's kharif peanut production. The outlook for the largely irrigated rabi (winter season planted in November-December) peanut crop in Andhra Pradesh is good. Recent rains have replenished reservoirs and tanks. A good rabi crop is expected to offset the decline in output of the kharif harvest. The peanut production outlook in other major producing states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Maharashtra, is projected to be above average.

Indonesia: Indonesia is the world's third-largest peanut producer, but accounts for only 3 percent of the world's total output. Harvested area during 1996/97 is estimated at 620,000 hectares, the same as last year, and production is pegged at a 0.9 million tons, up 10,000 or 1 percent from a year ago. Peanuts are grown mainly on the Islands of Java (66 percent) and Sumatra (13 percent). Future expansion in peanut area likely will occur on the Islands of Sumatra and Sulawesi where undeveloped land is available; however, input costs will be higher due to less-fertile soil. There is no Indonesian Government program for peanuts as there are for other commodities such as rice and soybeans. Despite Indonesia's attempts to increase peanut production through research to improve varieties, average yields have remained stable. Increased peanut output has come from a slow upward trend in area. Prime cropland is limited in Indonesia and is under significant pressure for alternative uses such as industrial and urban development.

Argentina: Argentina is Latin America's primary peanut producer; however, it accounts for only 1 percent of the world peanut production. Production for 1996/97 is forecast at 360,000 tons, up 10,000 or 3 percent from last year.

Peanut area is concentrated in Cordoba Province and accounts for 98 percent of the crop. Production has ranged between 243,000 and 574,000 tons over the last 10 years due primarily to variability in planted area. Harvested area for 1996/97 is projected at 0.2 million hectares, virtually the same as last year. The decision to plant peanuts depends on peanut prices relative to soybeans – the main alternative crop. Peanuts are 3 to 4 times more expensive to produce than soybeans. Peanut planting typically begins in November and harvesting in May. Currently, soil moisture and growing conditions are favorable. Eighty to 90 percent of production is the Virginia or runner type varieties and an estimated 60 to 70 percent are utilized as confectionery peanuts; the remainder is crushed. There are no Government support programs for peanuts.

Senegal and Gambia: Senegal is Africa's principal peanut producer. Peanut production during 1996/97 is estimated at 850,000 tons, up 40,000 or 5 percent from last year. This season's growing conditions were better than the past two years, boosting both yield and harvested area. Gambia is projected to produce an estimated 115,000 tons of peanuts during 1996/97, essentially unchanged from 1995/96. The entire country of Gambia is located within the Senegal Peanut Basin and has benefitted from favorable and timely growing conditions. Typically, about 25 percent of the Gambian peanut crop is sold in Senegal where support prices are significantly higher.

United States: The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates the 1996/97 U. S. peanut crop at 1.5 million tons, down 21,000 or 1 percent from 1995/96 and down 29 percent from the record 2.2 million-ton crop of 1994/95. Harvested area is estimated at 0.6 million hectares, down 7 percent from last year. Production in the southeastern states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) is estimated 1 percent below the 1995/96 crop. Rains delayed harvest during the first part of October but clear skies followed, bringing excellent harvest conditions for remainder of the month. Producers reported highly variable yields across the region. Production in Virginia and North Carolina is estimated up 5 percent above last year. North Carolina's crop benefitted from above-average temperatures and overall favorable growing conditions. The extended period of dry weather allowed farmers to get into fields that earlier were too wet to dig. Virginia producers also experienced near-ideal digging and harvesting conditions during October. The Southwest peanut crop (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is projected up 4 percent from last year due largely to better yields.

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Total Foreign Peanut Production

■ **PRODUCTION:** Peanut production has increased due to output in countries such as China, India, and Indonesia. Although area has climbed slightly, improved yield, especially in China, boosted output significantly.

■ **Trade Forecast 1996/97**

■ Exports:	1,000 MT
- Peanuts	1,168
- Peanut meal	597
- Peanut oil	222
■ Imports:	
- Peanuts	1,460
- Peanut meal	614
- Peanut oil	282

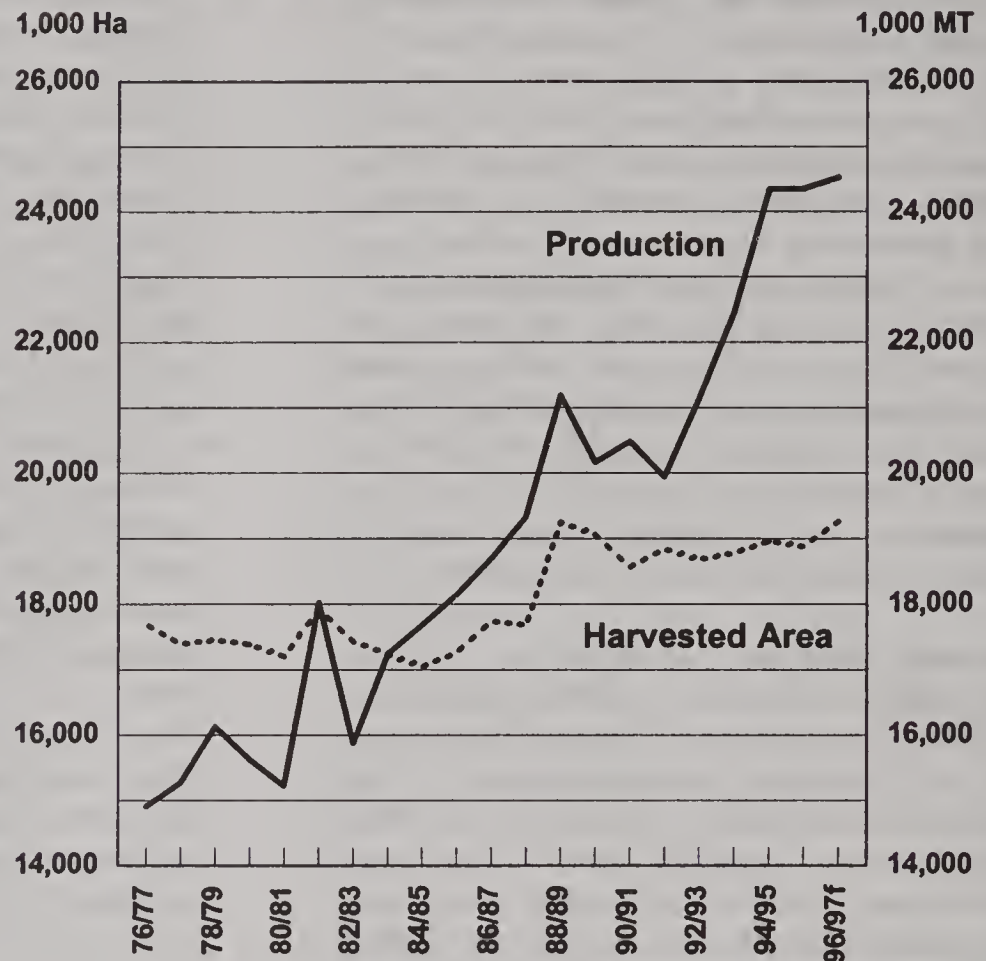


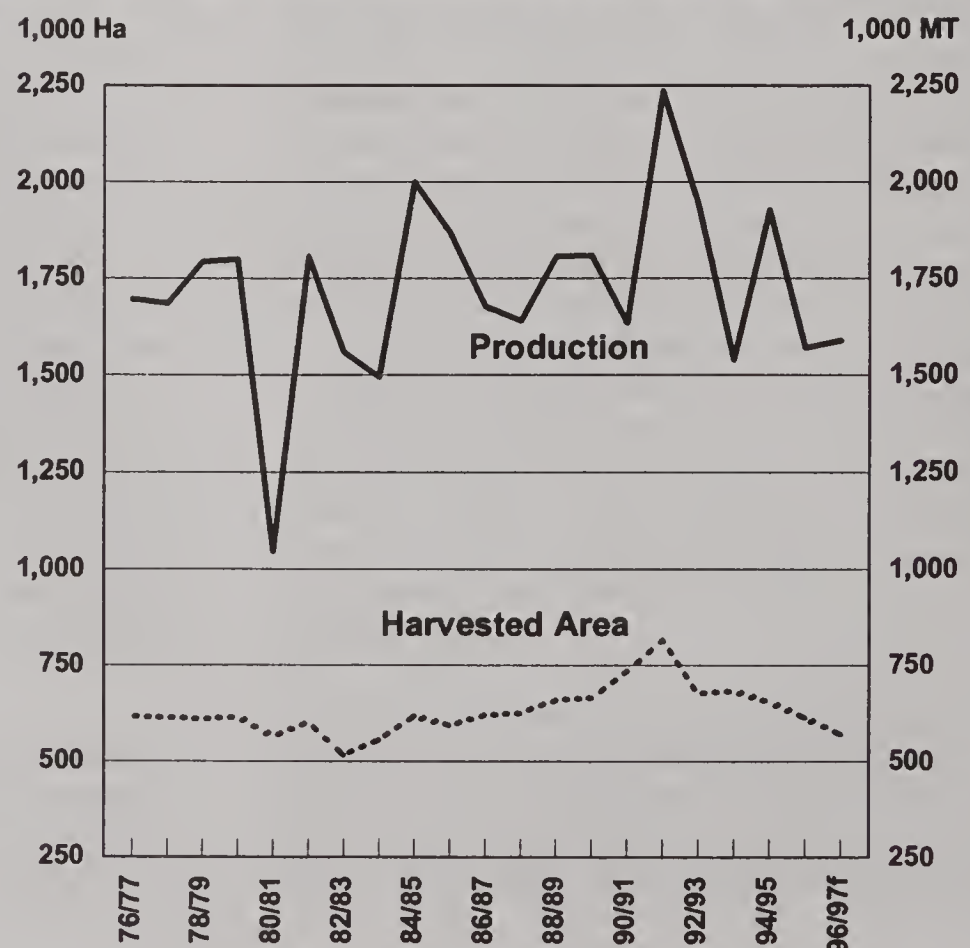
CHART 4

United States Peanut Production

■ **PRODUCTION:** Producers operate under a program that attempts to support domestic output at a level equal to domestic demand. Excess output, above the level supported at a set price, can be exported at world market prices. Peanut imports are strictly controlled and require a government certificate. NAFTA will allow Mexico to export to the U.S. In increasing amounts yearly, until all restrictions are removed.

■ **Trade Forecast 1996/97**

■ Exports:	1,000 MT
- Peanuts	306
- Peanut meal	9
- Peanut oil	32
■ Imports:	
- Peanuts	57
- Peanut meal	0
- Peanut oil	2



China Peanut Production

- **PRODUCTION:** Area has climbed as farmers have found peanuts to be a profitable alternative crop. Peanuts have been relatively free from government controls, are easy to process locally, and have faced a growing market. Area is down this year due to strong competition, and prices, of alternative crops, especially grains.

- **Trade Forecast 1996/97**

- **Exports:** 1,000 MT

– Peanuts	400
– Peanut meal	10
– Peanut oil	6

- **Imports:**

– Peanuts	0
– Peanut meal	0
– Peanut oil	5

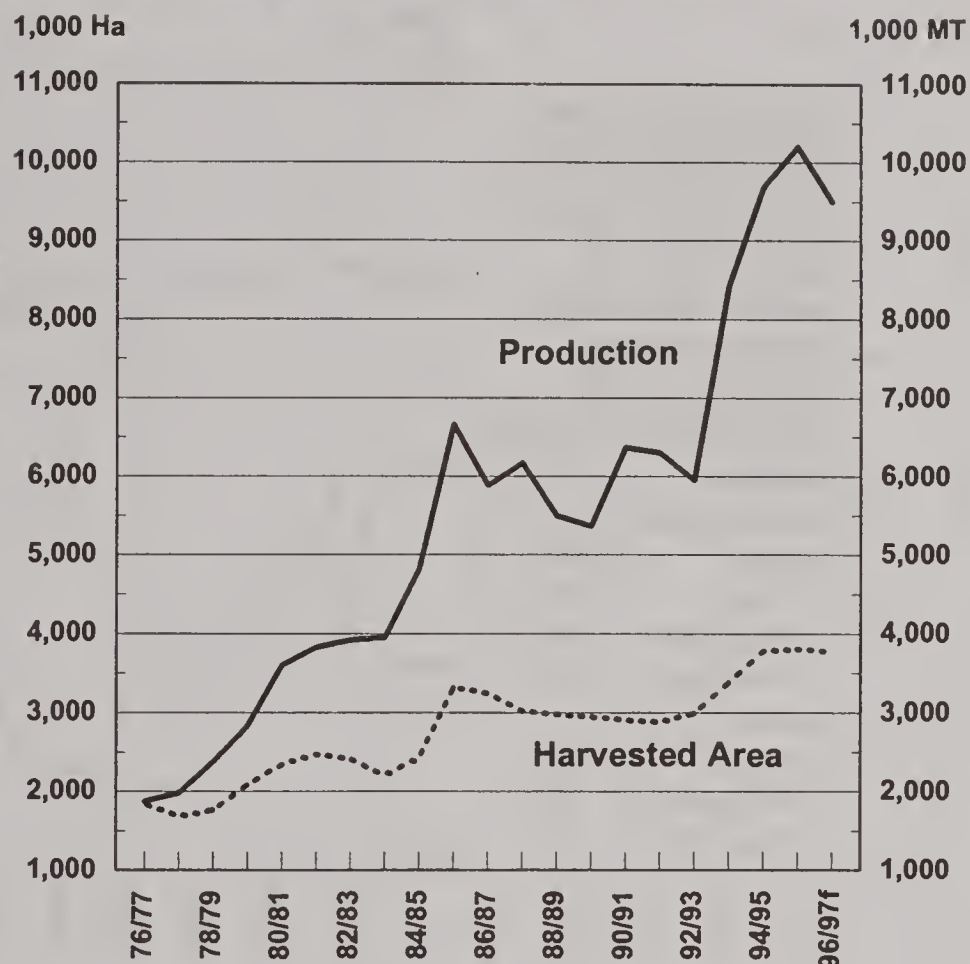


CHART 6

India Peanut Production

- **PRODUCTION:** Area jumped significantly in 1988/89 due to a combination of government programs to introduce more farmers to this crop and the availability of improved seed varieties. While peanuts are a favorite traditional product in India, a premium variety is grown and exported out of the northern State of Gujarat.

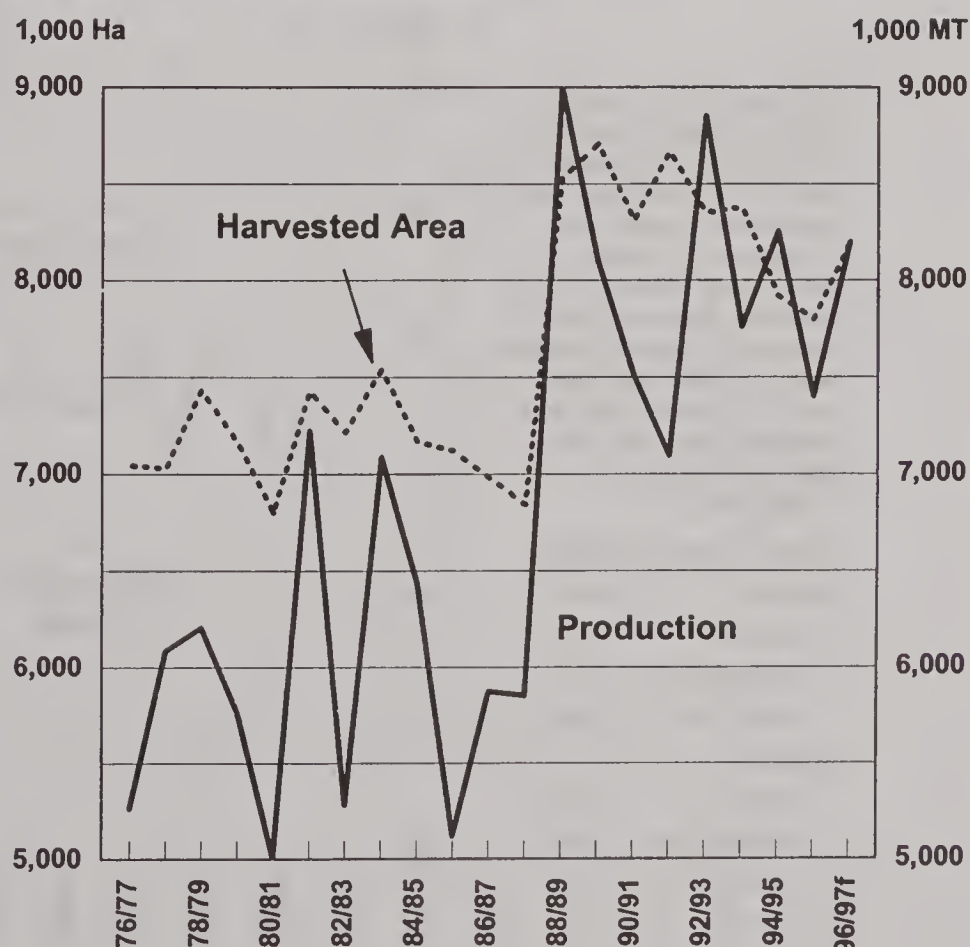
- **Trade Forecast 1996/97**

- **Exports:** 1,000 MT

– Peanuts	80
– Peanut meal	300
– Peanut oil	0

- **Imports:**

– Peanuts	0
– Peanut meal	0
– Peanut oil	0



All Africa Peanut Production

- **PRODUCTION:** Very little improvement in peanut yield has occurred in Africa. Area has declined due to poor conditions and disrupted social and economic infrastructure.

- Senegal and Gambia account for about 30 percent of production, 70 percent of exports and half the imports.

- **Trade Forecast 1996/97**

- **Exports:** 1,000 MT

- Peanuts	163
- Peanut meal	198
- Peanut oil	112

- **Imports:**

- Peanuts	30
- Peanut meal	18
- Peanut oil	0

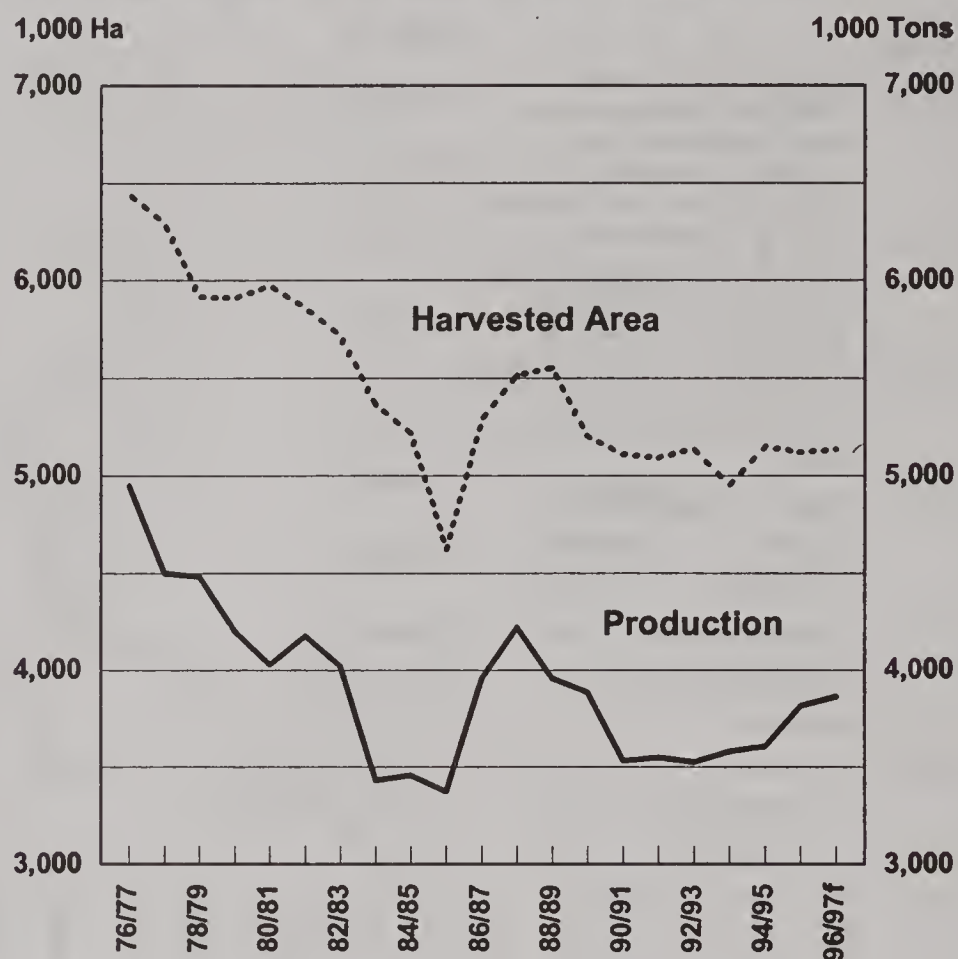


CHART 8

Indonesia Peanut Production

- **PRODUCTION:** Peanuts, and its crushed products, are a favorite consumer item in Indonesia and has spurred an increase in planted area in recent years. Area is likely stabilized, however, as the demand for usable area has strong competition from non-agricultural uses and alternate crops such as palm fruit (palm oil plantations).

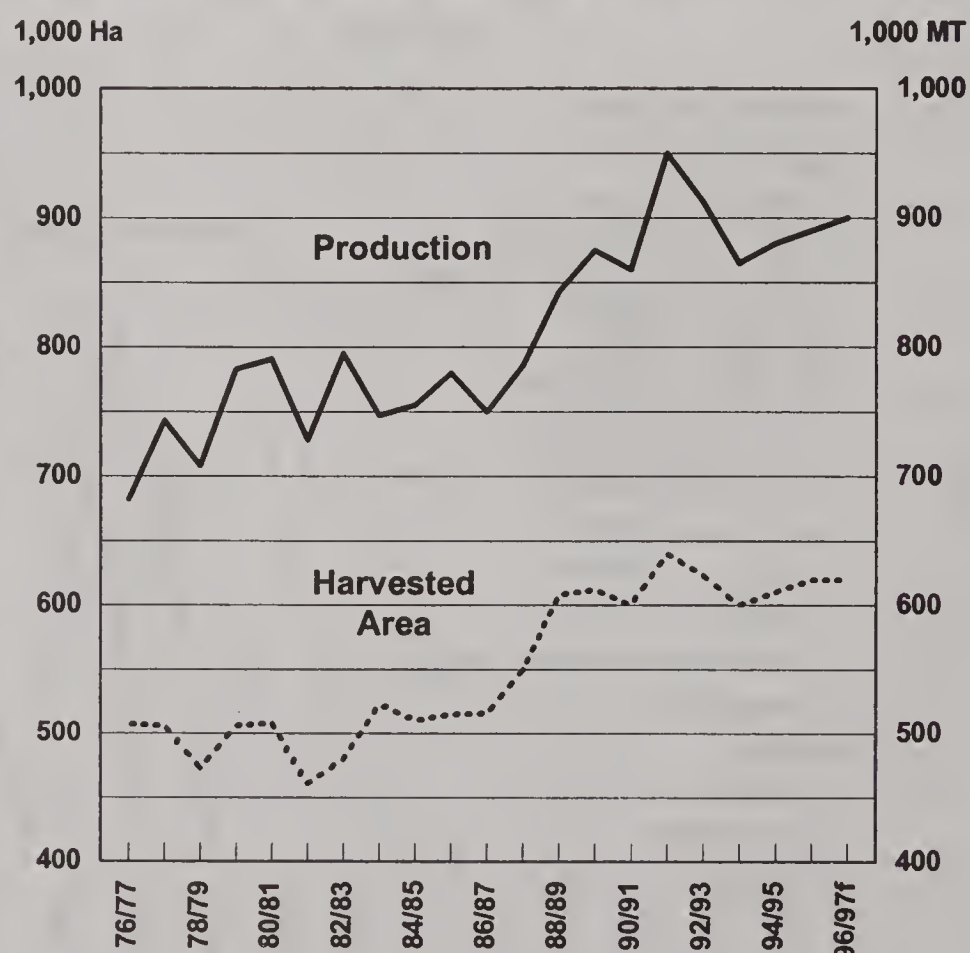
- **Trade Forecast 1996/97**

- **Exports:** 1,000 MT

- Peanuts	3
- Peanut meal	8
- Peanut oil	0

- **Imports:**

- Peanuts	275
- Peanut meal	150
- Peanut oil	0



Argentina Peanut Production

■ **PRODUCTION:** Peanut output fell in the 1980's due to the profitability of alternative crops such as corn, soybeans, and sunflowers. With the prospects of greater trade to the United States by NAFTA members in recent years, area is likely to trend upward in the future.

■ **Trade Forecast 1996/97**

■ **Exports:** 1,000 MT

- Peanuts	210
- Peanut meal	36
- Peanut oil	34

■ **Imports:**

- Peanuts	0
- Peanut meal	0
- Peanut oil	0

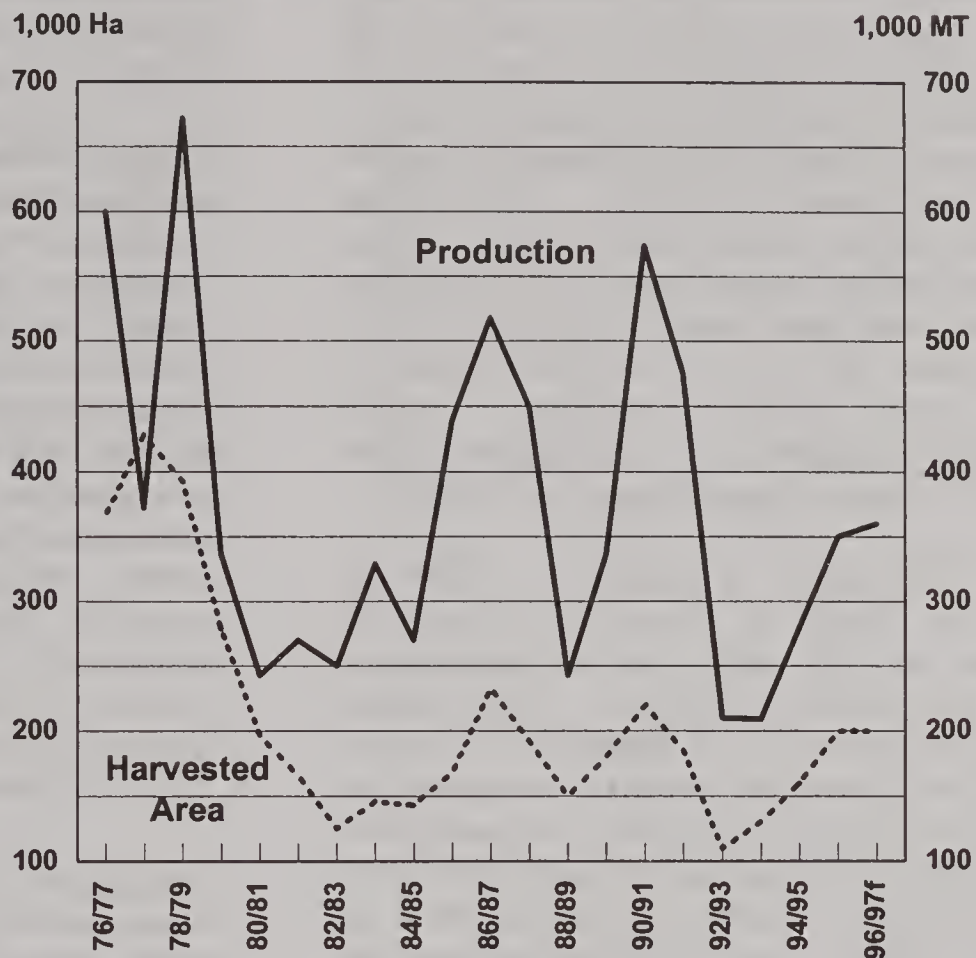


CHART 10

Mexico Peanut Production

■ **PRODUCTION:** Area jumped in 1987/88 due to a combination of government programs to introduce farmers to this crop and the availability of improved seed varieties. In recent years, output has suffered from drought conditions. Planted area is expected to increase when more favorable conditions return to Mexico. Farmers expect the NAFTA to eventually increase the demand and price for their peanuts.

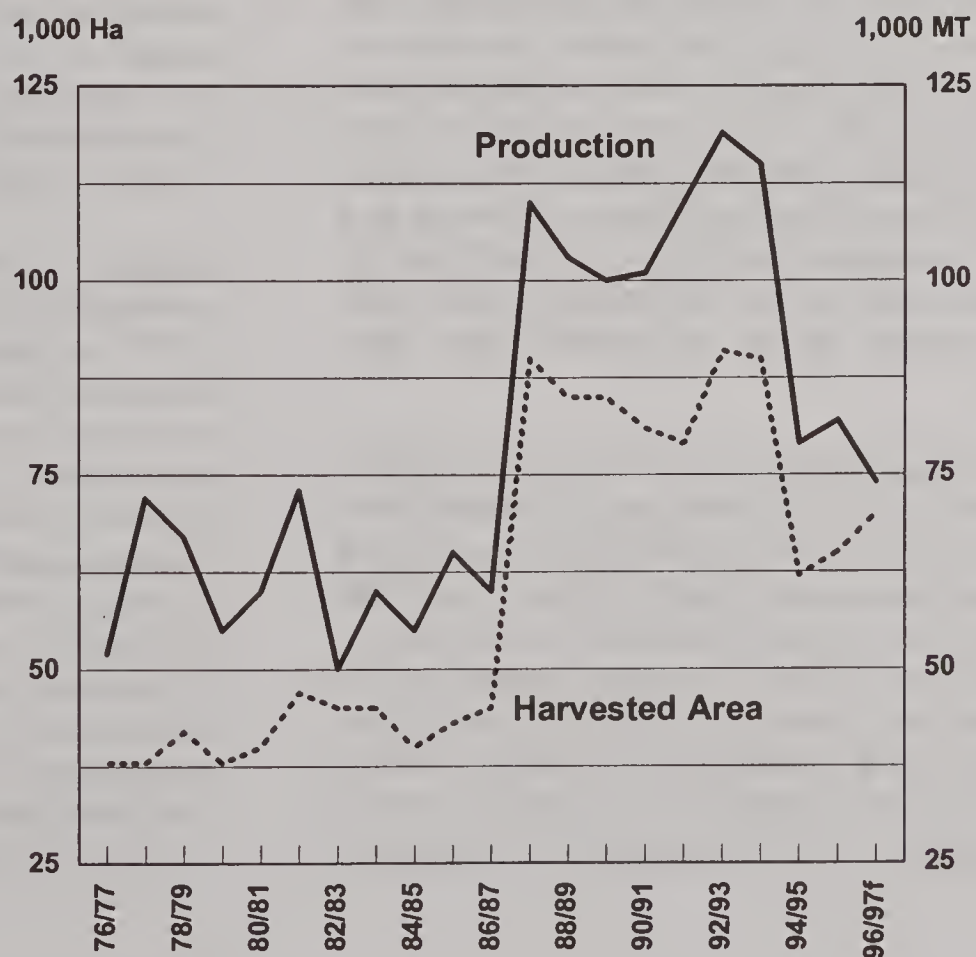
■ **Trade Forecast 1996/97**

■ **Exports:** 1,000 MT

- Peanuts	4
- Peanut meal	0
- Peanut oil	0

■ **Imports:**

- Peanuts	55
- Peanut meal	5
- Peanut oil	2



UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Preliminary assessments indicate that the 1997 tobacco crops will be higher in several of the world's major producing countries. Larger crops are forecast in Argentina, Brazil, Malawi, Mexico, Turkey, and Zimbabwe, with marginally smaller output anticipated in China. For 1996, production of unmanufactured tobacco in these countries and the United States is estimated at 4.38 million tons (farm sales weight basis), up 11 percent from 1995 due to increased output in every country except Zimbabwe. Higher production in China and the United States account for most of the advance for 1996.

China: Production of tobacco in 1996--92 percent of which is flue-cured tobacco--is estimated at 2.50 million tons of good-quality leaf, 8 percent more than the 1995 harvest because of wider use of improved cultivation practices and favorable weather throughout the later part of the growing season. Increased area was also a factor in the upturn, rising from 1.47 million hectares in 1995 to an estimated 1.52 million in 1996. The preliminary forecast for 1997 indicates that planted area and production may decrease slightly as the China National Tobacco Corporation endeavors to keep supply in balance with demand.

Long-term growth is anticipated in the tobacco sector as industry officials take steps to boost yields and raise leaf quality by introducing new varietal stock, improving the quality and usage of fertilizers, and adopting more effective pest control measures. Efforts to relocate tobacco leaf production from the Yellow River Valley provinces are progressing slowly. Tobacco is a crop that generates significant tax revenues for local governments and initiatives to eliminate such a steady source of income have been resisted.

United States: Tobacco production for 1996 is estimated at 701,182 tons, up 22 percent from last year due to increased plantings of burley and flue-cured tobaccos and higher yields. The 1996 flue-cured crop is pegged at 400,760 tons, up 18 percent from 1995. Burley production is estimated up 31 percent, to 259,610 tons. The increase in U.S. production this year is mainly due to improved weather following last year's untimely rains. The first estimate of 1997 total

unmanufactured tobacco production will be released by the National Agricultural Statistics Service in August 1997.

Brazil: Tobacco production for 1996 is estimated at 452,000 tons, up 14 percent from last year largely due to increased plantings and improved weather. The 1996 crop is of good quality despite excessive moisture and virosis disease problems near the end of 1995. The key to the upward trend in production and the consistent quality of Brazil's crop lies in improved crop management and massive support from tobacco companies that finance input purchases such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and packaging materials and provide ongoing technical assistance. These factors, coupled with further growth in plantings are expected to boost production an additional 16-percent in 1997, to 526,000 tons.

Zimbabwe: Tobacco production for 1996 is estimated at 207,756 tons, off marginally from 1995. While flue-cured tobacco production rose slightly in 1996, to 201,550 tons, burley production plummeted 40 percent, to 6,175, because of reduced plantings. Nearly half the burley crop is grown by small-scale commercial farmers or peasants who lacked sufficient inputs during the 1995 seeding period to maintain the area under burley cultivation. With this year's abundant summer rains replenishing irrigation supplies and the higher farmgate prices received by growers for their 1996 tobacco crops, production of all tobacco types is forecast up in 1997, to 243,542 tons.

Turkey: Tobacco production for 1996 is estimated at 227,050 tons, up 10 percent from 1995 as strong demand generated increased output of oriental and flue-cured tobaccos. For the past few years, the Government has successfully limited production of oriental tobacco in order to solve the costly problems of over-production and burdensome stocks. However, rising demand in overseas markets for high-quality oriental leaf has prompted the Government to push up the production target. Consequently, production of oriental tobacco is forecast up 7 percent in 1997, to 235,000 tons, with total tobacco production projected up by the same percentage, to 242,700 tons.

Malawi: Tobacco production is estimated up 9 percent in 1996, to 142,065 tons. Production of burley--the main tobacco type produced in Malawi--rose 16 percent, to 117,940 tons because of strong demand for Malawi's low-cost, solid quality, filler burley tobacco. Based on preliminary estimates of increased plantings of most tobacco types in 1997, tobacco production in 1997 is forecast up an additional 16 percent, to 164,540 tons, approximately four-fifths of which is expected to be burley tobacco.

Argentina: Tobacco production for 1996 is estimated at 98,200 tons, up 24 percent from last year because of increased plantings and higher yields. Production in 1997 is forecast at

a record 123,000 tons as favorable grower returns in 1996 and continued strong foreign demand encouraged further area expansion.

Mexico: Tobacco production in Mexico in 1996 is estimated up 6 percent, to 48,122 tons. A further increase, to 49,000 tons, is forecast in 1997 due to increased plantings spurred by rising overseas demand for burley tobacco and lower production costs made possible by the industry/grower partnerships authorized under the new agrarian law.

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Tobacco: Area and Production in Selected Countries

	AREA HARVESTED			PRODUCTION		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
	(Hectares)			(Metric tons)		
Argentina						
Tobacco, Unmfg., Burley	17,600	18,800	23,600	21,900	26,880	37,700
Tobacco, Unmfg., Flue Cured	26,600	31,500	37,000	43,150	58,800	73,000
Unmfg., Light Air Cured	600	600	600	1,760	1,280	1,300
Unmfg., Dark Air & Sun Cured	8,700	8,100	6,800	12,200	11,240	11,000
Total Tobacco	53,500	59,000	68,000	79,010	98,200	123,000
Brazil						
Tobacco, Unmfg., Burley	41,000	46,000	53,000	53,000	70,000	88,000
Tobacco, Unmfg., Flue Cured	160,000	174,000	198,000	289,000	317,000	369,000
Unmfg., Light Air Cured	2,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	9,000
Unmfg., Dark Air & Sun Cured	53,000	59,000	59,000	48,000	54,000	54,000
Unmfg., Dark Air Cured, Cigar	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Total Tobacco	259,000	285,000	318,000	398,000	452,000	526,000
China						
Tobacco, Unmfg., Burley	41,000	38,000	38,000	80,000	67,000	67,000
Tobacco, Unmfg., Oriental	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	18,000	20,000
Tobacco, Unmfg., Flue Cured	1,309,000	1,367,000	1,370,000	2,072,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Unmfg., Dark Air & Sun Cured	110,000	100,000	90,000	147,000	115,000	105,000
Total Tobacco	1,470,000	1,520,000	1,513,000	2,314,000	2,500,000	2,492,000
Malawi						
Tobacco, Unmfg., Burley	101,270	110,000	125,000	101,450	117,940	135,000
Tobacco, Unmfg., Oriental	1,100	700	900	504	400	525
Tobacco, Unmfg., Flue Cured	14,020	12,000	14,000	19,947	15,410	20,000
Unmfg., Dark Fire Cured	24,680	25,000	26,000	8,180	7,742	8,500
Unmfg., Dark Air & Sun Cured	1,815	1,750	1,550	605	573	515
Total Tobacco	142,885	149,450	167,450	130,686	142,065	164,540
Mexico						
Tobacco, Unmfg., Burley	11,700	12,230	12,600	24,532	26,521	27,500
Tobacco, Unmfg., Oriental	0	31	30	0	40	40
Tobacco, Unmfg., Flue Cured	3,150	3,553	3,500	7,342	8,020	8,200
Unmfg., Dark Fire Cured	800	800	1,870	803	888	460
Unmfg., Light Air Cured	4,970	5,847	6,000	12,498	12,314	12,500
Unmfg., Dark Air Cured, Cigar	216	155	900	252	339	300
Total Tobacco	20,836	22,616	24,900	45,427	48,122	49,000
Turkey						
Tobacco, Unmfg., Burley	700	700	700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Tobacco, Unmfg., Oriental	257,000	229,200	245,000	200,000	220,000	235,000
Tobacco, Unmfg., Flue Cured	2,150	3,800	3,000	4,880	5,350	6,000
Total Tobacco	259,850	233,700	248,700	206,580	227,050	242,700
United States						
Tobacco, Unmfg., Burley	94,777	112,140	NA	197,920	259,610	NA
Tobacco, Unmfg., Flue Cured	156,289	167,867	NA	338,660	400,760	NA
Unmfg., Dark Fire Cured	6,831	6,795	NA	17,779	19,914	NA
Unmfg., Light Air Cured	4,816	4,655	NA	8,135	8,380	NA
Unmfg., Dark Air & Sun Cured	1,691	1,550	NA	3,886	4,343	NA
Unmfg., Dark Air Cured, Cigar	3,946	3,909	NA	9,000	8,175	NA
Total Tobacco	268,350	296,916	NA	575,380	701,182	NA
Zimbabwe						
Tobacco, Unmfg., Burley	66,950	45,406	5,200	10,259	6,175	8,000
Tobacco, Unmfg., Oriental	200	205	250	31	31	42
Tobacco, Unmfg., Flue Cured	74,606	81,500	93,000	198,752	201,550	235,500
Total Tobacco	141,756	127,111	98,450	209,042	207,756	243,542

December 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Northern Hemisphere citrus production in 1996/97 is forecast to be about the same as last season's output. Significant increases in production in the United States, China, and Turkey will offset expected declines in Italy, Spain, Morocco, Japan, and Mexico. Citrus production during 1995/96 in selected countries of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres has been revised to 66.05 million tons, up 3 percent from the June forecast (WAP 06-96), because of increases in China, Italy, Mexico, and Morocco.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

The preliminary 1996/97 forecast for Northern Hemisphere citrus production is 44.62 million tons, down slightly from 1995/96. Northern Hemisphere orange production for 1996/97 is forecast at 24.98 million tons, down 2 percent from 1995/96 because of declines in Italy, Mexico, and Spain. Tangerine production is projected at 11.79 million tons, virtually unchanged from 1995/96. Grapefruit production is forecast at 3.72 million tons, up 8 percent from 1995/96 because of a significant increase in the United States. Lemon production is forecast down 2 percent, to 2.63 million tons, because of smaller crops in Greece and Italy. Production of other citrus, mostly limes, is forecast to increase 5 percent, to 1.50 million tons, due to substantially larger output in Mexico.

United States: Citrus production for 1996/97 is forecast at 15.56 million tons, up 7 percent from last season, bolstered by record production of oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines. The orange crop is forecast at a record 11.33 million tons, up 6 percent from last season and up 5 percent from the previous record set in 1979/80. Record production of early and mid-season and Valencia oranges in Florida is expected. U.S. production of grapefruit is forecast at an all-time high of 2.76 million tons, up 12 percent from 1995/96 and up slightly from the previous record of 2.75 million tons harvested during the 1976/77 season. In Florida, an increase in bearing tree numbers and higher yields per tree will contribute to the anticipated record crop.

China: Orange and tangerine crops in China for 1996/97 are forecast up 6 percent, to an all-time high of 1.84 and 5.86 million tons, respectively.

In a broad belt across several southern China provinces, citrus plantings are being encouraged as an income-enhancement program for farmers with small land holdings. A World Bank loan is being used to develop a "citrus belt" in the upper Yangtze Valley in Sichuan, Hubei, and Hunan Provinces. Most new plantings are tangerines, although in Jiangxi Province, one prefecture is promoting plantings of navel oranges. In Guangxi Province, the area planted to pomelos is expanding rapidly.

Cuba: Citrus output in 1996/97 is forecast at 600,000 tons, down 50,000 tons from 1995/96. The preliminary forecast by the Cuban Government had put citrus production at 700,000 tons because of improved orchard care and favorable weather. However, in mid-October, Hurricane Lili--reportedly the worst storm in 60 years--hit Cuba's main citrus areas. The hurricane downed large amounts of fruit, but did not significantly damage trees.

Mexico: Citrus production for 1996/97 is forecast at 4.09 million tons, down 3 percent from last year. Orange output is forecast at 2.8 million tons, down 7 percent from 1995/96 because of dry weather. The drought--which ended with the onset of heavy rains in September--affected the northern states of Mexico, reducing yields. In Veracruz, one of the main orange-producing areas, there has been almost no increase in the area planted to oranges. The small amount of new plantings to date have been offset by a rise in the number of growers abandoning their groves because of high production costs. The rate of growth in other production areas also has been slow due to the lack of credit and problems associated with marketing the fruit.

Spain: Citrus production for 1996/97 is forecast at 4.01 million tons, down 10 percent from 1995/96. About 20 percent of the citrus crop in Valencia--the most important producing region--has been affected by the tristeza virus and the citrus miner pest. Fruit quality and sizes are reportedly good for the citrus crop this season because of plentiful September rains.

Spain's orange crop is forecast down 12 percent in 1996/97, to 2.15 million tons. Lemon output is forecast at 435,000 tons, off 2,000 tons from

last season. Slight declines in the area planted to oranges and lemons are due, in part, to the ongoing transition to tangerine production (mainly clementines) because of strong demand in both domestic and foreign markets. However, tangerine production during the 1996/97 season is forecast down 10 percent because approximately 92 percent of the tangerine crop is located in the Levant area which has been adversely affected by disease and pest problems.

Italy: Citrus production in 1996/97 is forecast at 2.60 million tons, down 25 percent from 1995/96 because heavy rains caused significant fruit drop. The inclement weather also contributed to a higher incidence of pest damage. Despite the weather-related reductions reported for all citrus crops this season, future production increases are expected. The area planted to orange groves continues to expand gradually--reaching an estimated 112,000 hectares in 1996/97-- in response to new investments in early and late-season varieties, such as navels and Valencia Late oranges. The area under tangerine cultivation also is estimated up in 1996/97, to 33,000 hectares, due to greater demand for clementines. Lemon area is expected to remain stable in the short term at 38,000 hectares.

Japan: Citrus production for 1996/97 is projected at 1.62 million tons, 8 percent lower than last season. Tangerine production (mostly satsumas--Mikan variety), which constitutes over 90 percent of Japan's citrus output, is forecast down 9 percent from last season. This is primarily because of poor flowering and pollination caused by cold weather during the early-spring months as well as fruit drop during the summer. The area harvested for all tangerine varieties is expected to decline 3 percent from last year, to 77,490 hectares, reflecting a steady trend to reduce tangerine acreage.

Egypt: Citrus production in Egypt is forecast to increase 3 percent in 1996/97, to 2.20 million tons. Oranges constitute 73 percent of Egypt's citrus pack and are the single largest fruit crop in the country. In 1996/97, orange production is projected to increase 3 percent, to 1.61 million tons, because of favorable weather and a 3-percent increase in harvested area. Egypt's tangerine output is forecast at 258,000 tons, virtually unchanged from last season.

Greece: The 1996/97 citrus crop is forecast at 1.06 million tons, down 2 percent from 1995/96 because of higher-than-normal rainfall during blossoming and fruit setting. The orange crop, which comprises over 80 percent of Greece's total citrus output, is forecast to decline 2 percent in 1996/97, to 850,000 tons. Given the current conditions, further reductions are likely in the coming years as old orchards are not replaced at the same rate at which they are removed and irrigation water remains limited.

South Korea: Tangerine production is forecast to decline to 550,000 tons in 1996/97, compared to 615,000 tons last season, because of frost during the spring blossom period. Planted area in 1996/97 is forecast at 25,500 hectares, up 6 percent from 1995/96. However, producers in the island province of Cheju-do where, most of the tangerines are grown, continue to remove marginal land from production and thin out trees in an effort to improve quality.

Morocco: Citrus production in 1996/97 is forecast at 1.14 million tons, down 21 percent from 1995/96 due to heavy rains and flooding that disrupted the harvest of Maroc-Late oranges, and the biennial downturn in the alternate bearing cycle of Morocco's citrus trees. Orange production is forecast at 780,000 tons, down 23 percent from last year. Tangerines are forecast down 15 percent, to 330,000 tons, from 389,000 in 1995/96. Morocco's citrus production is dominated by navel and Maroc-Late variety oranges and clementine tangerines.

Turkey: Production of citrus fruits is forecast to increase 15 percent in 1996/97, to 2.05 million tons, rebounding from last season's heat-reduced crop. In addition, slight increases in the number of bearing tangerine, lemon, and grapefruit trees contributed to the upturn in output. Production increases forecast for 1996/97 are as follows: oranges, up 19 percent, to 1.0 million tons; tangerines, up 16 percent, to 520,000; lemons, up 7 percent, to 450,000; and grapefruit, 23 percent, to 80,000. Preliminary assessments indicate that Turkey has the capacity to double its citrus area and farmers are expected to continue to shift out of field crops into citrus because of higher producer returns, particularly in the main citrus-growing area of Cukurova--located in southeastern Turkey.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Citrus production in the Southern Hemisphere for 1995/96 (harvested in 1996) has been revised downward slightly, to 21.18 million tons. This is off slightly from the June forecast of 21.26 million tons (WAP 06-96) and the 1994/95 estimate of 21.25 million.

Brazil: Production in Brazil's Sao Paulo commercial citrus zone is forecast at 14.40 million tons (353 million boxes), down 1 percent from the June forecast. The harvest has proceeded steadily with fruit drop and rainfall at normal levels. The decline in output is related to the lower level of input use (fertilizers, insecticides, and fungicides) during the 1994/95 season. Many financially-strapped producers are facing cashflow problems and are having difficulty accessing credit. Also, the dismantling of the master contract between producers and orange-processing plants has prevented many producers from receiving the customary cash advances.

Argentina: Citrus production dropped off 11 percent in 1996, to 1.79 million tons. Prolonged drought in some citrus-producing areas, and freezes in others, contributed to the decrease in total output. Oranges were the most affected crop, plummeting 9 percent from the June estimate and 19 percent from 1995, to 580,000 tons.

South Africa: Total citrus production for 1996 has been revised upward 7 percent from the June estimate, to 1.17 million tons. New plantings coming into bearing and abundant, beneficial rains boosted output.

Australia: Australia's 1996 citrus estimate remains unchanged from the June estimate at 581,000 tons.

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TABLE 23

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Metric tons)

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 1/
China			
Oranges	1,633	1,727	1,836
Tangerines	4,423	5,509	5,857
Total	6,056	7,236	7,693
Cuba			
Oranges	350	380	350
Tangerines	6	6	6
Grapefruit	230	250	230
Citrus, other 2/	14	14	14
Total	600	650	600
Cyprus 3/			
Oranges	166	170	165
Grapefruit	95	108	90
Lemons	40	38	33
Total	301	316	288
Egypt			
Oranges	1,513	1,555	1,608
Tangerines	250	256	258
Citrus, other 2/	303	334	335
Total	2,066	2,145	2,201
Gaza Strip 3/			
Oranges	87	87	87
Grapefruit	9	9	9
Lemons	8	8	8
Total	104	104	104
Greece			
Oranges	930	870	850
Tangerines	84	84	85
Lemons	137	130	125
Total	1,151	1,084	1,060
Israel 3/			
Oranges	405	472	472
Tangerines	117	125	125
Grapefruit	415	395	395
Lemons	26	20	20
Citrus, Other	40	40	40
Total	1,003	1,052	1,052
Italy			
Oranges	1,800	2,200	1,515
Tangerines	468	528	460
Grapefruit	5	4	3
Lemons	565	699	610
Citrus, other 4/	15	14	7
Total	2,853	3,445	2,595
Japan			
Oranges	30	26	27
Tangerines	1,539	1,626	1,487
Citrus, other 5/	114	110	109
Total	1,683	1,762	1,623
Korea, South			
Tangerines	549	615	550

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 23, Continued

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Metric tons)

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 1/
Mexico			
Oranges	3,570	3,000	2,800
Tangerines	192	170	170
Grapefruit	160	145	150
Lemons	11	11	11
Citrus, other 6/	961	880	960
Total	4,894	4,206	4,091
Morocco			
Oranges	657	1,013	780
Tangerines	304	389	330
Lemons	20	20	20
Citrus, other	14	14	6
Total	995	1,436	1,136
Spain			
Oranges	2,697	2,434	2,153
Tangerines	1,784	1,563	1,414
Lemons	545	437	435
Citrus, other 7/	14	11	12
Total	5,040	4,445	4,014
Turkey			
Oranges	920	840	1,000
Tangerines	430	450	520
Grapefruit	60	65	80
Lemons	470	420	450
Total	1,880	1,775	2,050
United States			
Oranges	10,474	10,723	11,333
Tangerines	389	415	532
Grapefruit	2,642	2,466	2,759
Lemons	814	900	921
Citrus, other 6/	9	12	15
Total	14,328	14,516	15,560
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Oranges	25,232	25,497	24,976
Tangerines	10,535	11,736	11,794
Grapefruit	3,616	3,442	3,716
Lemons	2,636	2,683	2,633
Citrus, other	1,484	1,429	1,498
Total	43,503	44,787	44,617
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Argentina			
Oranges	712	580	NA
Tangerines	344	315	NA
Grapefruit	208	190	NA
Lemons	741	700	NA
Total	2,005	1,785	NA
Australia			
Oranges	416	543	NA
Lemons	32	38	NA
Total	448	581	NA

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 23, Continued
CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 1/
Brazil			
Oranges	16,520	16,360	NA
Tangerines 8/	560	535	NA
Lemons 8/	67	70	NA
Citrus, other 8/ 6/	665	673	NA
Total	17,812	17,638	NA
South Africa 9/			
Oranges	770	930	NA
Grapefruit	154	172	NA
Lemons	63	71	NA
Total	987	1,173	NA
TOTAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Oranges	18,418	18,413	NA
Tangerines	904	850	NA
Grapefruit	362	362	NA
Lemons	903	879	NA
Citrus, other	665	673	NA
Total	21,252	21,177	NA
GRAND TOTAL			
Oranges	43,650	43,910	NA
Tangerines	11,439	12,586	NA
Grapefruit	3,978	3,804	NA
Lemons	3,539	3,562	NA
Citrus, other	2,149	2,102	NA
Total	64,755	65,964	NA

- 1/ Crop year refers to the harvest period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October–June in the Northern Hemisphere and April–December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons and limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.
- 2/ Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties.
- 3/ Estimates for 1995/96 carried forward to 1996/97.
- 4/ Mostly bergamots.
- 5/ Summer oranges (Natsu mikan or Natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo).
- 6/ Limes.
- 7/ Sour oranges.
- 8/ State of Sao Paulo only.
- 9/ Includes small quantities from Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, which are marketed through the South African Citrus Board.

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